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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Infectious Neighborliness

Encouragement in Europe

Congress Faced With Test

¶ **It may be too soon** and too sanguine to assume that any tangible influence has spread from the inter-American conference in Buenos Aires to the council tables of European diplomacy. But yet, and yet; is it merely coincidental that, almost simultaneously with the pleasing outcome of those parleys, there appears a more encouraging outlook in the Old World? As 1936 entered its closing days the impression most prevalent seemed to be that the Ethiopian fiasco had sealed the fate of collective peace. Militaristic nations seemed bent on exemplifying Dickens' remark: "'Every man for himself,' said the elephant as he danced among the chickens."

¶ **When terpsichorean** pachyderms pound the heavy fantastic the rumble of their tread brings consternation to the jungle. Similarly, as the Civil War in Spain entered its sixth month with the Rebel General Franco, already supported by a large foreign fascist contingent, seeking 40,000 more reinforcements from Germany, the reverberations of that move could not be ignored—especially since Berlin continues to stand pat on her demands for restitution in the Palos incident, and the Basque Government remains obdurate. Obviously Europe finds itself faced with an imminent choice between war and peace.

¶ **But a clear note** sounds above the rumble. In it are the echoes of stronger alliances against war and more generous concessions toward peace. The chord of conciliation harmonizes with the keynote of western world ideals of international good will.

¶ **Tentatively Great Britain** and France speak of returning to Germany mandated territory in exchange for a pledge of peaceward co-operation. Italy, with an eye on possible consequences should a German army tread the shores of the Mediterranean, appears sympathetic to a strict neutrality program toward Spain. The new Anglo-Italian treaty assures harmony in the Mediterranean, and stimulates a pledge of Italian non-intervention in the war zone. The Franco-Polish alliance and the Polish-Little Entente rapprochement strengthen the hopes of peace lovers. It appears probable that a French-Italian accord may follow in the footsteps of the Anglo-Italian treaty. This all points to an awareness that the powers must bend and blend that they may benefit.

¶ **Much that was** hoped for was not achieved at Buenos Aires. But far beyond the definite commitments by the powers involved, was the wave of peaceward thinking set awash by that gathering. The thoughts of at least one hemisphere were fixed on a practicable ideal. The influence of such thinking pauses not for time nor boundaries. It finds chinks in even the most formidable armaments.

¶ **To Many European** statesmen the spectacle of practically the whole western world engaged in peaceful pursuits must induce an accompanying vision of expanding trade between the Americas with increasing independence from markets overshadowed by the mailed fist of Mars. Such considerations might well counsel militaristic nations to count the cost. But a weightier consideration is the weight of constructive thinking allied against war. The most impractical thing in the world is warlikeness. Intelligence is arrayed against it. Peaceward thoughts can produce practical approaches to a peaceful world. They have in the Americas. It begins to look as though they may do so in Europe. The "good neighbor" ideal is an inveterate rover.

¶ **The Seventy-fifth Congress** of the United States: May it be as truly democratic as its large Democratic majority implies!

¶ **At noon today**—with Vice-President Garner presiding in the Senate and Speaker William H. Bankhead in the House—the twin gavels descend and the curtain rises on a legislative group faced with an array of issues which could not well have been better designed to test the Administration's trustworthiness to serve "all the people all the time." They include: Neutrality, labor legislation, farm tenancy, monetary powers, tariffs, relief. The manner of their disposal will affect some 130,000,000 people, cast influence around the world. A tremendous responsibility. A task demanding double vision—their vision and ours.

¶ **The responsibility** for good government rests with the people. Government in the United States as well as any other nation is as just, as righteous, as progressive, as broadly beneficial as the moral and civic standards of the governed. High standards; high government.

Breakdown of CIO Strategy Revealed in Auto Sit-down Sloan Rejects Union Demand

Strikes in Glass Industry Believed to Upset Lewis' Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—A breakdown in labor strategy so serious as to threaten the purpose of John L. Lewis, leader of the C. I. O. group of unions, is inherent in the automobile strike situation, it was learned here today.

Meanwhile federal conciliation efforts bore down on the strike simultaneously from several directions; Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, conferred with President Roosevelt; a Senate committee investigating civil liberty violations announced the subpoena of General Motors records, and may call on high officials of the corporation to testify; and three federal conciliators arrived at Detroit, Toledo and Akron, Ohio.

Plan of Campaign

C. I. O. strategy, it is known, contemplated tieing up only General Motors in order to put it at a competitive disadvantage with Chrysler and Ford. It was recognized from the start that if all three of the major automobile manufacturers were put in the same position chances of winning union recognition from them would be almost worthless. But by singling out Gen-

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General Motors Head Says Labor Cannot Dictate Policy

By the Associated Press

DETROIT, Jan. 5—The General Motors Corporation and the United Automobile Workers of America steadfastly defended their divergent views on collective bargaining today as the far-flung automobile strike closed another unit of the motor industry's biggest producer.

On bulletin boards in the corporation's 69 domestic plants was posted a notice stating that General Motors "will not recognize any one union as the sole bargaining agency for its workers." The U. A. W. A. had asked to be recognized as the agency to represent General Motors employees.

The statement bore the signature of Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president, to whom Homer S. Martin, president of the union, addressed a new request for a conference on "fundamental issues for which there must be a national policy, fixed by your corporation."

Sloan Defines Issue

Mr. Sloan described the "real issue" of the controversy between General Motors and the union as being: "Will a labor organization run the plants of General Motors Corporation or will the management continue to do so?"

Then, answering the question, he said: "Have no fear that any union

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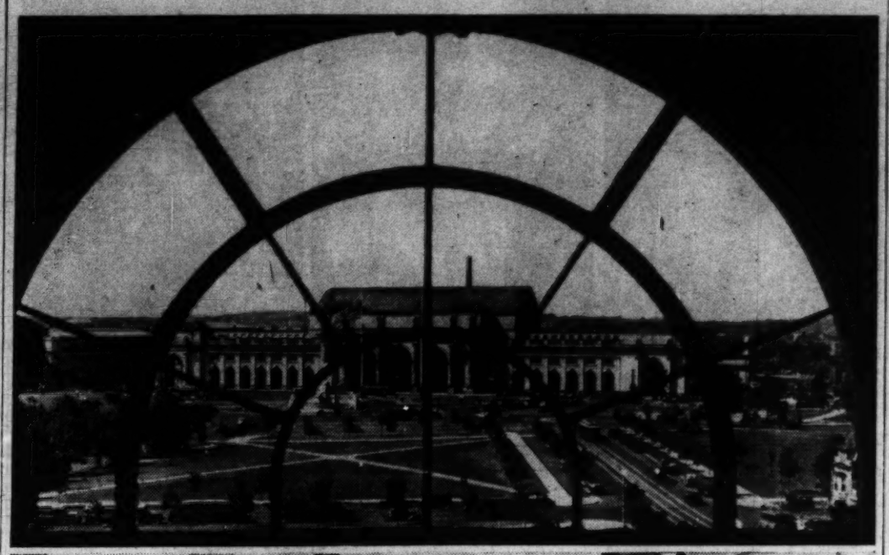
Where World News Often Boils



International; © Harris & Ewing

Washington Greets Lawmakers

William B. Bankhead
Representative From Alabama, Speaker of the House of Representatives

Top—The Union Station
Center—The Capitol, From Pennsylvania Avenue
Bottom—Doors to House of Representatives

John N. Garner
Vice-President, and Presiding Officer of the Senate

French Cabinet Tests Force Of Arbitration Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 5—A decisive stage in France's strike situation began today when the Government set in motion for the first time the machinery of the new French law for compulsory arbitration of all labor conflicts.

Strikes brought the downfall of the Sarraut Cabinet last June, paving the way for Léon Blum's Popular Front Cabinet, and the new year opens with that Cabinet testing its major weapon for strike settlement and prevention.

What Law Can Do

The compulsory arbitration law was designed to prevent strikes by promoting the settlement of labor-capital disputes under arbitration. The Premier was given special powers to proceed by decree in setting up conciliation and arbitration procedures. Work is to be resumed immediately as soon as such arbitration has begun.

In the law's first test, the Government has not waited for the promulgation of the decree which is to fix the details of arbitration procedure. Acting swiftly, the Government has asked employers and workers in the metal industries of northern France, where a strike involving more than 25,000 men has been under way for over a month, to accept arbitration immediately.

Maubeuge Accepts; Lille Rejects

In the Maubeuge area this proposal was accepted and work is expected to be resumed shortly; but at Lille both owners and strikers rejected the compromise suggested by the Government.

The principal point of conflict is the insistence by employers of their right to dismiss certain men whom they consider professional agitators. Workers are equally insistent that all employees must be taken back on the pay rolls. The Government's suggestion was that, pending arbitration of all points at issue, work should be resumed and that the alleged agitators should continue to receive pay, but be excluded from the factories. This compromise, however, satisfied neither side.

Milk and Butter Strike

In Paris and the surrounding region several new strikes have broken out, notably in laundries and in a big chain dairy firm which supplies a large part of the capital's milk and butter.

The strikers demand wage increases and charge employers with failure to carry out all the clauses of collective labor contracts.

These contracts were promised by employers under the settlement of "stay-in" strikes, negotiated by the Blum Government soon after it took office. Laws providing for the contracts had to be passed by Parliament, and the contracts themselves were then concluded between employees and employers.

Policeman Helps to End Pupils' Strike for Him

DEEPWATER, N. J., Jan. 5 (AP)—"Pete, the cop," made a personal appeal to his school-children friends to go back to their classes today, and thus partly broke the strike they called to protest his dismissal from the Lower Penns Neck township police force. His plea was made as he stood in the center of the group of children outside the Deepwater public school. Two thirds of the 300 pupils in the walkout heeded the appeal and answered roll call.

"I appreciate what you're trying to do," said the dismissed patrolman, William (Pete) Eckley. "I thank you and I know you're all my friends and I'm your friend. But your education means more to me than my job. You're causing your teachers trouble. I want you to go back to school."

Britain Presses Italy and Reich To Halt Troops

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The British Government asked Germany and Italy today to reply "by Saturday at the latest" to the London proposal to ban foreign "volunteers" from the Spanish civil war.

Informed sources said the action was not an ultimatum but "was deemed necessary in view of the increasingly dangerous situation in Spain."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 5—The British Government is seriously considering sending an emphatic protest to Rome on the subject of the 10,000 Italian "volunteers" who have reached Spain since Dec. 22.

Downing street estimates that with those previously sent, the number of Italians helping the rebels now totals about 20,000. The number of Germans is estimated at 10,000.

Pending Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's return to work today, Whitehall has been very cautious. But now there is no attempt to conceal the view that if Premier Mussolini persists in his present attitude, Saturday's "gentlemen's agreement" will cease to have any value for Britain.

It is admitted that the dispatch of volunteers is technically not a breach of the agreement, since this question never has been settled by the International Non-Intervention Committee. But in the British view, there is not a shadow of doubt that Premier Mussolini has violated the "spirit" of the agreement, even if its letter allows him a free hand.

The non-intervention sub-committee met today, when the question of volunteers was up for discussion, and it is understood the Earl of Plymouth, the committee's chairman, had something to say on Italy's action.

Meanwhile there is a ray of light in regard to the Palos incident. In the first place, the Spanish Government has offered to release the confiscated cargo and passenger if the International Non-Intervention Committee thinks this should be done. Though it is considered unlikely that Germany will agree to the non-intervention committee dealing with the matter, it is noticed that in the ultimatum sent by the German cruiser Königsberg today, Germany merely threatens to dispose of the two Spanish ships taken as hostages in the event the Palos is not released. No mention is made of any subsequent action on Germany's part.

It is therefore inferred in some quarters that the "honor" of both sides would be satisfied if the Spaniards keep the Palos cargo and passenger while the Germans hand their hostages over to General Franco, and that the incident will then be allowed to drop.

Spanish Fascists Pledge Safety for British Shipping: Page 6.

Embargo on Arms to Spain Being Rushed at Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—A flat munitions and war materials embargo on shipments to Spain—the first mandatory war materials embargo proposed by the Administration—has been drafted by the State Department, and is ready for introduction in Congress by Senator Key Pittman (D), Nevada, and Representative Sam D. McReynolds (D), Tennessee, chairman of the Senate and House committees dealing with foreign affairs.

The text of the resolution has not yet been made public, but its general terms were announced by a high source.

At the House Foreign Affairs Committee it was added that the draft follows the form of the Chaco Arms Embargo Resolution of May 28, 1934, recently upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

Hits Both Sides

If the proposal resembles the Chaco resolution in its details, it is an effective blend of mandatory and discretionary authority. For while its imposition against both belligerents is mandatory, it leaves to the President broad discretion in deciding when conditions warrant an embargo.

Such flexibility would apparently go far toward President Roosevelt's objectives of being helpful in averting war in co-operation or consultation with other peace-minded powers. For if he could refrain from imposing an embargo except when conditions were propitious, he could avoid giving indirect assistance to an aggressor—an objection many have seen in "neutrality" legislation hitherto proposed.

On the other hand, this proposal would encounter the strong objections of isolationist congressmen, who wish to make an embargo altogether mandatory the instant warlike conditions appear.

With Congress set to push some embargo-neutrality legislation speedily to enactment, it would therefore appear that before many days the United States will be in position to lay down as comprehensive an embargo policy against Spain as any other Government.

The legislation could readily be applied to prevent shipment under the licenses issued Robert Cuse of Jersey City, N. J., for sale of $2,770,000 worth of aircraft and motors presumably to the loyalist Government of Spain. Mr. Cuse could then bring suit in the Court of Claims to recover damages under his prior contract, but it is the belief of administration lawyers that the suit would not be sustained.

Entirely New Bill

The form the embargo resolution takes is surprising in two respects: it is not an amendment to the Neutrality Act of 1936, as had been anticipated, and it includes war materials. The administration neutrality bill submitted to the last Congress proposed giving the President authority, in his discretion, to extend an arms embargo to include other war materials. But it was not a flat proposal similar to the arms and munitions section. Moreover, the war materials authority was stricken out in Congress, after Senator Tom Connally (D), Texas, an dothers had protester against the inclusion of a war materials provision against all belligerents.

Nevertheless, President Roosevelt and the State Department have strongly favored some check on supplies like oil, copper and cotton. Isolationist groups in Congress, particularly the Nye Munitions Com-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Religion Reviving in U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, Jan. 5 (AP)—Masses of Russian citizens are professing fresh interest in religion, authoritative sources reported today on the basis of indications shown during the first days of the national census.

"Do you believe in God?" is one of the questions census takers ask each citizen in the gigantic canvass of the Soviet Union.

Although returns are official secrets, many Government officials were reported surprised at the religious trend shown. Some expressed belief that many persons are taking advantage of the new Constitution, which provides for complete freedom in religious worship.

The census, employing more than 1,000,000 field workers, was being rushed today in preparation for a preliminary tabulation tomorrow. Counters concentrated their activities in hotels, hospitals, trains and railroad stations. The census is expected to be finished within five days.

Some collective farmers in South Russia, who seized and tore up census blanks, were reported arrested and facing possible charges of violating political regulations.

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Anglo-Italian Pact Approved By Reich Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 5—The day after the event, the German-controlled press gives the regime's blessing to the Anglo-Italian "gentlemen's agreement," accompanied by a number of queries as to what will be the immediate effect of the new pact upon non-intervention proposals now under discussion at London.

If there are misgivings in certain quarters as to possible future repercussions of this understanding on German-Italian co-operation, these are carefully hidden from the public eye today, when through reproduction of Italian press comments and earlier statements by Premier Mussolini and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, it is desired to prove that the Duce's formula of the Rome-Berlin axis continues to function.

There are indications that nothing would please this country better than that this Rome-Berlin axis should become a Rome-Berlin-

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Congress Reopens For Another Phase Of New Deal Policy

Neutrality, Labor, Power, Farm Issues Loom Big for Next Two Years

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—The second legislative stage of the New Deal got under way at noon today with a host of major proposals that will keep Congress busy, either in the domestic or international field, probably till next June.

When the story of the new Congress, the 75th, is written, it will tell the direction of the Roosevelt Administration in its second term, it will probably shed decisive light on the question of a balanced budget and the possibility of an attempted constitutional amendment, while new neutrality laws and the attitude toward such major matters as labor, relief, inflation, housing, crop insurance and farm tenancy, will be given.

This is the first normal year of the Roosevelt Administration. The new Congress may show a consequent slowing down of tempo. Reversing the last previous Democratic President, Woodrow Wilson, who had a normal period of office prior to the beginning of the war emergency, Mr. Roosevelt's emergency has come first, and he now settles down to a more regular routine. Business skies are blowing clear of debt. New and different problems are rising. Despite the absence of an important opposition group, there is every prospect that the big measures will be debated with at least as much vigor as they have been in the earlier legislative sessions of the New Deal.

Issues before the new Congress as they are at present visualized follow:

Neutrality—With loopholes dramatically presented in the temporary law by the Cuse incident, Congress must decide quickly whether it will stop airplane shipments to Spain already licensed, and how much more drastic it will make its proposed permanent laws. Two rival views exist, one to give the President discretion to meet each international crisis; another which would attempt to foresee advance possibilities and keep major control in Congress. Another issue is whether the law shall be tightened to ban exports of goods helpful in warfare, as well as actual war materials.

Supreme Court—Washington feels the issue of a constitutional amendment on wages, hours and child labor is approaching a showdown, with the Administration giving signs of taking a definite position for the proposal. A major adverse decision by the Supreme Court would precipitate this struggle, many believe.

Relief—With prosperity flooding back, demobilization of relief agencies must begin, the immediate test being the size of the relief administration to run WPA and allied agencies till next June. Mr. Roosevelt indicates $500,000,000 as the sum to be asked, with the powerful conference of Mayors declaring $877,500,000 needed as a minimum. Compromise is anticipated.

Balanced Budget—This is closely involved expenditures for relief, with Administration leaders generally forecasting a balance in the fiscal year 1938. The budget message this week will shed positive light on the acute issue.

Reorganization—Here again the problem is tied in with the budget and the gradual normalization of the emergency period. Vast possibilities exist for condensing and abbreviating federal agencies, but no previous President has made much headway against congressional opposition. Mr. Roosevelt has sought to placate opposition by urging reorganization for administrative efficiency rather than for the more drastic goal of major economy, but Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Vir-

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Huge Democratic Majority Is Expected to Breed Opposition Within

The News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—The New Deal experiment passed from its emergency to its permanent phase today as the Seventy-fifth Congress convened under brightening economic skies.

With all the mingled pageantry and commonplace of a new term of the American Congress, the two houses came to order at high noon to launch the second part of the Roosevelt adventure—a part in which the emergency character of the first is broadening out into the level stretches of everyday, normal affairs.

As the formalities of organization in the twin chambers got under way, spectators looked down on one of the best shows in the capital, with a variegation of political personality beyond that of any similar body in the country.

Garner Convenes Senate

The Senate, as a continuing organization, was called to order by Vice-President Garner and proceeded at once to routine business and the swearing in of new members.

The newly elected House was convened by South Trimble, the chief clerk, who launched the oath-taking process for the entire membership of 435, and the subsequent re-election of Representative William B. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, as Speaker, over the rival Republican candidacy of Bertrand H. Snell of New York. The sessions were broadcast.

Congress met with the fourth evidence in a week of administration intention to raise the constitutional hours-and-wages amendment issue. Speaker Bankhead, in a broadcast last night, forecast an amendment discussion this session, and announced his own tentative support.

No Room Left for Doubt

In chronological order the unfolding sequence has been the declaration for some action by President Roosevelt a week ago; the announcement for an amendment four days later by Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic leader; the informal declaration to the same effect early yesterday by Speaker Bankhead, followed last night by his more active reiteration of the same comment over the air. As yet Mr. Roosevelt is not committed to the plan, and Mr. Bankhead indicates that his own support hinges on future Supreme Court action.

Well-known congressional figures took the stage again today as the two Houses assembled in a colorful ceremony. As spectators watched, they saw below them some 531 members, most of them freshly elected, and all chosen to give widest geographical expression to the hopes, ideals, as well as the limitations, of the average American man in the street.

All Sections Represented

From the pine woods of Maine to the eucalyptus groves of California, participants in the legislative pageant were gathered to give a fair cross section of the nation for which they will legislate in the next two years.

Following customary patterns a flood of hundreds of new bills were promptly introduced, representing problems now facing the country. Questions to be met in the new session run from petty local appropriation, to the possibility of major constitutional change. As Congress met it was being asked to guide the country toward financial soundness; to put into law the universal aspiration for peace involved in neutrality legislation; to consider relief, better housing, social legislation; extension or liquidation of emergency laws; aid to farmer, workingman, business interest, and all the other expanding fields of modern life.

Rayburn Has Easy Victory

Congress assembled with preliminary party caucuses of yesterday out of the way, which brought no surprises and only one real contest, that for the Democratic floor leadership in the House. Here Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, as had previously been expected, easily outdistanced his rival, Representative John J. O'Connor, of New York.

The makeshifts by which tactful congressional custodians sought to give a semblance of balance to the two parties were visible from the galleries as the session got under way. In the House the almost four-to-one superiority of Democrats caused the latter to flood over into the Republican side, while in the Senate the little band of stalwart Republicans—young Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts the only newly elected adherent among them—was encircled by the political enemy.

Just Old Pals

There was fraternizing in the camps, however, as old acquaintances greeted one another, and gallery watchers caught sight of Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader; Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, laughingly described by President Roosevelt as the "unreconstructed rebel"; Mrs. Caraway in black; "Pat" Har-

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Nebraska Opens Single House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 5—An "innovation in democracy," a state assembly of only one house, was introduced to the nation today when Lieut. Gov. Walter H. Jurgensen opened the first unicameral Legislature in Nebraska and the nation.

An honored spectator was Senator George W. Norris, whose "one-man crusade" persuaded the electorate to reshape the State Constitution for this experiment in more responsible and less expensive government. His work gave effect to recommendations for this reform made over 20 years ago by a joint committee of the two Nebraska houses, and adopted by vote of the electorate in 1934.

Many political scientists throughout the country and veteran Nebraska legislators are watching the session opened today in the hope that it will confirm their expectation of improved and more economical government under the single chamber session. But other groups have misgivings, especially the farmers.

"Agriculture has been disfranchised" is probably the most frequent objection heard. The contention is that by dividing the State into 43 districts with one representative each, instead of the former plan of 100 districts for the House and 33 for the Senate, the urban vote has been given a dominant position.

Unicameralists, on the other hand, see only improvement. They point to an initial reduction in salaries of legislators from $106,660 to $75,000 per session, a heavy cut in traveling expenses, and a halving of the cost of stationery and clerical help.

Nebraska's Legislators Find Plenty of Seats

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 5 (AP)—Nebraska's unicameral legislators spent 90 minutes yesterday deciding how to seat themselves in a chamber devised for 100 members of a defunct two-house system.

It was the first assembly of the 43 members, an unofficial session preceding the formal opening today of the nation's first and only single-chambered state law-making body. By almost unanimous vote the legislators decided to occupy the first five rows in the room.

President Feels Encouraged By Supreme Court Decisions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Two more decisions of the Supreme Court—this time unanimous decisions—are today hailed by President Roosevelt and sympathizers with liberal reform as strong encouragement to progressive policy. They follow a new trend in court decisions which have seemed to be operative since November. The decision upholding the President as against Congress in the control of foreign affairs, and the validation of the New York unemployment insurance law were notable forerunners of yesterday's broad dicta.

By approving the Ashurst-Sumners Act barring the shipment of prison-made goods into states which have laws against the sale or possession of such goods, the court by inference indicates that products of child labor could be similarly barred from interstate commerce. Whether goods produced in contravention of minimum wage or maximum hour standards could be similarly barred is open to some doubt, since only last spring the court threw out the New York minimum wage law.

Right to Free Assembly

In another decision, also unanimous, and also written by Chief Justice Hughes, the court reversed the conviction of Dirk de Jonge, an Oregon communist, for attending a meeting sponsored by the Communist party.

It declared that rights of free assembly and free speech are imperative safeguards of democracy. The Oregon criminal syndicalism law, which is in part set aside by this decision, was regarded as one of the most sweeping infringements upon free assembly in American legislative history. Under its provisions, any peaceable attendant at a meeting for some thoroughly justifiable purpose could be arrested if the meeting was under the auspices of the Communist party.

Prison Labor

The prison labor decision said that "Congress may prevent interstate transportation from being used to bring into a state articles the traffic in which the State has constitutional authority to forbid, and has forbidden, in its internal commerce." The nature of the articles does not matter; there need be nothing inherently wrong or obnoxious with them, said the court—apparently reversing its decision in the child labor case of 1918, Hammer vs. Dagenhart.

That such decision of the court would open the way to national statutes curbing child labor was foreseen by Charles I. Dawson, former federal judge and member of the American Liberty League panel of lawyers, who argued the case against the Prison Labor Act.

He said: "If Congress can close the channels of interstate commerce to prison-made goods for the purpose of protecting free labor from competition with cheap prison labor, there is no reason why similar legislation cannot be sustained with reference to the products of child labor.

"If this law is upheld, it is only a step further for Congress to prohibit the movement in interstate commerce of articles manufactured by open-shop concerns."

However, in its decision the court carefully said that the state laws in enforcement of which an interstate barricade could be erected must be valid state laws. Presumably child labor laws are valid, while minimum wage laws of the type attempted in New York are invalid.

Last spring's decision rejecting the New York law was most forcefully attacked by representatives of many schools of opinion, from President Roosevelt through Senator William E. Borah to Alfred M. Landon. All of them favored minimum wage legislation, and said if such legislation was invalid in the states, then a constitutional amendment should be sought.

Borah's Wide View

Senator Borah went so far as to say he thought another case before the Supreme Court would reveal that state minimum wage laws could be valid. The Washington state law has subsequently been argued before the court, but not decided. If the Supreme Court should uphold that law, then Congress could pass a law prohibiting shipment of products made in contravention of the Washington state law into the confines of that state.

Other states could adapt their own statutes to the Washington law, and a fairly effective minimum wage framework might be set up. It would be particularly effective once the big consuming states—which are also generally advanced industrial states—had state laws which with the federal statutes would serve to prevent shipment from states with lower standards. These laws would in turn force upward the standards in backward states, which otherwise would find their markets restricted.

Thus a method seems at hand to accomplish some of the socio-industrial objectives of President Roosevelt without a constitutional amendment.

The court's free-speech decision was equally heartening to "liberals." It will doubtless encourage them to press against other state laws which seemed to infringe personal freedom.

Gist of the Decision

The decision was couched in eloquent language by Chief Justice Hughes, and its important paragraphs will doubtless become familiar. Here is the moving gist of the decision:

The greater the importance of safeguarding the community from incitements to the overthrow of our institutions by force and violence, the more imperative is the need to preserve inviolate the constitutional rights of free speech, free press and free assembly in order to maintain the opportunity for free political discussion, to the end that government may be responsive to the will of the people and that changes, if desired, may be obtained by peaceful means. Therein lies the security of the republic, the very foundation of constitutional government.

Peaceable Assembly No Crime

It follows from these considerations that, consistently with the Federal Constitution, peaceable assembly for lawful discussion cannot be made a crime. The holding of meetings for peaceable political action cannot be proscribed. Those who assist in the conduct of such meetings cannot be branded as criminals on that score. The question, if the rights of free speech and peaceable assembly are to be preserved, is not as to the auspices under which the meeting is held, but as to its purpose; not as to the relations of the speakers, but whether their utterances transcend the bounds of the freedom of speech which the Constitution protects.

If the persons assemblying have committed crimes elsewhere, if they have formed or are engaged in a conspiracy against the public peace and order, they may be prosecuted for their conspiracy or other violation of valid laws.

Unlawful Seizure

But it is a different matter when the State, instead of prosecuting them for such offenses, seizes upon mere participation in a peaceable assembly and a lawful public discussion as the basis for a criminal charge.

We are not called upon to review the findings of the State court as to the objectives of the Communist Party. Notwithstanding those objectives, the defendant still enjoyed his personal right of free speech and to take part in a peaceable assembly having a lawful purpose, although called by that party.

The defendant was none the less entitled to discuss the public issues of the day and thus in a lawful manner, without incitement to violence or crime, to seek redress of alleged grievances. That was of the essence of his guaranteed personal liberty.

They Run Congress

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Joseph T. Robinson
Democratic Senator From Arkansas, Majority Leader in the Senate

Sam Rayburn
Democratic Representative From Texas, Newly-Elected Majority Leader in the House

Bertrand H. Snell
Republican Representative From New York, Minority Leader in the House

Congress Starts On New Phase Of New Deal Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

rison of Mississippi; Senator Borah; Vice-President Garner with his beetling brows, rapping the session to order, and dozens more.

A veteran of the Senate, George W. Norris, was absent as he participated in the opening of the country's first unicameral legislative body, in his home state of Nebraska, which he was instrumental in bringing about.

Although for the next two years Congress will be dominated by one party to an extent unparalleled in modern history, there are few who expect sessions will be tame, or that there will be total absence of opposition.

Opposition From Within

A feeling prevails that Congress will generate its own opposition, particularly in the Senate, which is characteristically removed from party lines on many issues, and that Mr. Roosevelt may find as strong opposition from the Glasses, Byrds, Tydings, Baileys and other conservatives as he did from the defeated Old Guard Republicans, whose faces are replaced by newcomers.

Twice in the past few days Senator Robinson has told fellow Democrats that the time for hasty, rubber-stamp consideration of legislation has passed; that the emergency phase is over, and that the coming session will show a slower, more leisurely tempo with more careful consideration of legislation. The comment reveals the Administration's wish to generate from its own ranks the constructive study which it might normally expect from the criticism of a stronger opposition. It marks, too, the acknowledged end of the emergency phase of the New Deal.

Dressed for the Occasion

Six morning coats were visible as the Senate reassembled, Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois as usual being most sartorially resplendent.

Just before noon the Senate floor was filled with standing, smiling, hand-shaking Senators. Each of the 96 members seemed determined to grasp the hand of the other 95. Senator Robinson, majority leader, kept his seat, however, prepared to take his part in the first formalities. The rear wall was lined with standing clerks and members of the House, come over to watch the comparatively brief opening ceremony before their own oathtaking.

"The Senate will be in order," said the Vice-President as the hands of the Senate clock joined at noon.

With an array of six different wooden gavels to choose from in front of him, he picked a long slender one which gave a sharp, refined tap, like the sound of a thimble on mahogany. Later he used the handleless piece of ivory which is his favorite.

Wide Open GOP Spaces

The reading clerk rattled through the credentials of the new Senators at a rapid clip, to no appreciable diminution in the hum of gossip. The press gallery busied itself attempting to identity new Senators. The side-to-side congestion of the seats on the Democratic territory, compared with the great open spaces of the Republican side, caused amused comment.

After 15 minutes, the administration of oaths began, in batches of four each, the majority and minority leaders, Robinson and McNary, being in the first group, each Senator being escorted down the aisle by a colleague, usually the other Senator from the state. Thus, slight Mrs. Caraway, in her black dress, brought down formidable Mr. Robinson. The Vice-President read the oath from a card dexterously palmed in his left hand, while he held the right aloft.

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts escorted Senator Henry Cabot Lodge to the rostrum. Alvah Adams of Colorado, who is only five feet six, brought down hulking E. C. Johnson of the same State, who is six feet two and broad to match. Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia was noticeably shunned by other Democrats, who have removed his patronage following his failure to support the New Deal in the election.

At 12:35 the initial resolutions were introduced. The first roll call came a few minutes later.

Better Toys in Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—There is a large demand for more expensive toys this year, and one firm here is finding it more profitable to work overtime to manufacture toys to be sold at prices ranging from 2s. 6d. to 5s. than to produce its usual sixpenny toys.

How Parties Line Up In the New Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 5

The Seventy-fifth Congress, opening at noon today, has a Senate composed of 76 Democrats; 16 Republicans; 2 Farmer-Laborites, 1 Progressive and 1 Independent. No party has had such high percentage of control since 1869.

House membership will start with 335 Democrats; 88 Republicans; and 12 Progressives and Farmer-Laborites. It is the most disproportionate one-party control since 1855.

The new Congress is the first to operate under the provision of the twentieth "lame duck" amendment to the Constitution, requiring it to scrutinize the electoral college vote to provide for inauguration "on the twentieth day of January."

Woman Mayor Keeps Daytona Beach Place As Governor Retires

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 5 (AP)—Mrs. Irene Armstrong may be the fighting Mayor of Daytona Beach to the nation, but this resort city knows her better as a gracious, retiring woman whose interests center in her family and flowers. In the midst of a controversy with Gov. Dave Sholtz over her right to the Mayor's chair, one of her constant fears is that she will be judged as a turbulent, aggressive woman.

"I'm afraid people will judge me a virago," she said today. "And I'm really not. I had my duty to do here and I did it to the best of my ability. I'll be glad when it's over."

Residents agree there is no outstanding boldness in the five-and-a-half-foot woman. But there is bravery, they contend.

It was last week the quiet, usually timid woman became suddenly a battling executive who filled City Hall with police and deputies, defied the national guard and the Governor, and prevented a new administration he appointed from taking office.

The controversy is in the courts now, and all is quiet again since the Supreme Court decided to take no action until Friday. This was done so incoming Gov. Fred P. Cone may act if he wishes on the suspension of Mrs. Armstrong and other city officials on charges of exceeding the budget and incompetence.

She had been Mayor only 21 days when the controversy broke out. Her husband, her predecessor in office, resigned and she was named to fill his term. The husband, E. H. Armstrong, announced he gave up the office because he believed Governor Sholtz planned the suspension.

His wife looked forward to resigning, it was reported, and going back to her beloved flowers after inauguration day in the state capital. But now she is silent on whether she will quit before her term expires next December.

Mattson Kidnaping Break Expected

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 5 (AP)—Sources close to the family of kidnaped Charles Mattson intimated today that progress was being made toward winning the boy's release. They hinted Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Mattson, the parents, were expecting an important development soon, but whether it was payment of the $28,000 demanded ransom or the child's release was not disclosed.

The prevaling opinion was that a satisfactory contact had been made with the abductor who broke into the Mattson home Sunday, Dec. 27, and carried the boy away from the room where he was talking with his brother and sister and her girl chum.

Dr. Mattson was known to be relieved by the quick response to his plea that law enforcement agencies cease work on the case until his son's safety was assured.

Mormon Church Takes Its Members Off Public Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—Every member of the Mormon church in Idaho was taken off public relief Oct. 1 by the church.

"Self-reliance and personal responsibility are being undermined, and souls are being purchased by the offer of idleness instead of honest work," was the dictum of a high official of the church in an address delivered in the tabernacle at Salt Lake City when the relief program was announced.

Relief or social security has been one of the tenets of the Mormon church since its organization. It is a belief of the church that foodstuff should be gathered and stored during the "seven fat years," to be used during the "seven lean years."

Resources for relief have been secured largely through fast offerings. Members set aside one Sunday each month as a fast day and abstain from eating one meal that day. The monetary value of the meal is contributed to a fund for the relief of the poor and needy of the church.

The plan of the church is to have every member self-sustaining. This, of course, does not apply to the blind, crippled or aged.

To be assured work for the unemployed, both skilled and unskilled, in Idaho, where the membership is large in proportion to the population, the program provides for the expenditure of $1,000,000 for the erection of a temple at Idaho Falls. Also church houses will be built in other localities. In Boise three church buildings will be erected. The money for the building program is furnished by headquarters at Salt Lake City. Some of the wages will be paid in food and clothing.

Congress Faces Big Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

ginia serves notice he will not tolerate halfway measures.

Financial and Currency Control—Congress will be asked to extend executive authority to change the gold content of the dollar; to extend also authorization for the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund. Anti-boom legislation will be sought if the inflation control seems slipping. The lending power of the RFC expires Jan. 30 and must be renewed. Likely to be extended also — the Commodity Credit Corporation; Federal Housing Administration.

Reciprocal Trade Agreements—Extension of act providing for agreements expiring June 12 will be sought, with Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan asking defeat or modification of the legislation.

Housing—The great Wagner housing and slum clearance bill will come before Congress with strong presidential approval, and may mark extension of new-deal social aid into a basic new sphere.

Farm Aid Legislation—Plans for crop insurance and farm tenancy relief will have administration support, the latter requiring $50,000,000 federal aid a year for 10 years in a program designed to give land ownership to America's present 42 per cent of farmers who are tenants.

Other Farm Legislation—Soil Conservation Act amendment to limit corn production; appropriation of $500,000,000 for soil conservation program; seed and feed loans, and modification of farm credit rates.

St. Lawrence Waterway — New drive for once-rejected Senate treaty ratification is expected.

Holding Companies—Regulation of investment trust and railroad holding companies will be asked.

Labor Legislation—A revised Guffey coal control bill, previously rejected by Supreme Court, will come up, also O'Mahoney bill for federal incorporation of interstate firms; 30-hour-week bill; revision of Walsh-Healey Act imposing old NRA standards on firms with government contracts.

Power—A law centralizing federal authority over rates will be asked, with control of federal power operations.

Civil Service—Legislation implementing Roosevelt order putting first, second and third-class postmasters under merit system will be asked. Proposals also to take all new-deal agencies out of spoils.

As congressmen assembled, they announced proposed bills. Representative Clarence F. Lea (D) of California would put commercial aviation companies under control of the ICC. Marvin Jones (D) of Texas, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, will introduce the $50,000,000 tenant-farmer land-purchase bill. Henry Ellenbogen (D) of Pennsylvania seeks little-NRA textile industry regulation, to be administered by a national textile commission, providing fair trade practices, minimum wages and maximum hours.

Teachers Advise Study of Spanish Among Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Jan. 5—The project for cultural exchanges between the 21 American Republics, launched at the Buenos Aires Pan-American peace conference, was strongly reinforced at the sessions of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish here. Emphasis at the convention was on this and other hopeful subjects, rather than on Spain's civil war, which is blighting the fountain-source of Spanish culture.

Josephus Daniels, Ambassador to Mexico, was unable to attend, but sent this telegram: "I have just received a letter from an American participant in the Buenos Aires Conference in which he expresses satisfaction that the conference approved with enthusiasm the proposal of the United States for an exchange of professors and students. He says, 'The interest taken in the development of cultural relations was revealed a recognition of the generally accepted importance of the educational phase of Pan Americanism.'

"I count this spirit which was in evidence in all the discussions and proceedings of the conference as one which will bear fruit in the extension of a larger use of English and Spanish in all Pan-American countries and a consequent drawing together of the people of the 21 nations it will therefore further the aims and aspirations of your organization."

Barrier of Language

Amplification of this idea came from Dr. Alfred Coester of Stanford University, editor of the association's periodical Hispania. Excerpts from his address follow:

"We teachers of Spanish have been advancing all sorts of reasons why Spanish should be taught in our schools and colleges. One of the most important of these is the contention that through the study of Spanish the young people of the United States will be brought to a sympathetic attitude toward the other peoples on this continent. This idea is not one that emanates solely from North Americans.

"Articles written by Spanish-speaking Americans almost universally refer to the barrier of language. It is plain that the knowledge of the ideals cherished by the peoples who live both north and south of the Rio Grande will do much to break down hostile feelings between them.

Facts Often Awry

"On the other hand, do the facts of history assist in a better understanding between these same peoples? That depends, it seems to me, on how the facts of history are taught and the purpose that lies behind the teaching.

"Very often in the teaching of a foreign people's history facts are selected and presented for the purpose of arousing feelings of enmity rather than friendship. I am not maintaining that our professors of Spanish-American history deliberately arrange the facts in such fashion as to throw aspersion upon the character of Spanish-Americans. But somehow Spanish-Americans do feel that we hold them in light esteem. In this respect I remember an address by Enrique Molina, organizer and director of the University of Concepcion in Chile.

Not That Bad

"In the course of his address he read a list of the characteristics of Spanish Americans which he had culled from many sources. It would be hardly possible to think of any bad quality which human beings possess that he did not mention. The speaker said he was willing to plead guilty to some of these bad qualities, but he never knew he was that bad.

"I question whether the teaching of Latin-American history in our schools will do much toward creating a better feeling between the peoples of English-speaking and Spanish-speaking peoples unless Spanish-American literature is well represented," Dr. Coester concluded. "In this literature are to be found the ideals of Spanish Americans. The fact that some men were selfish and often thwarted the realization of these ideals must be recognized. But let the idealistic intentions of one group of individuals be as clearly demonstrated as the results of selfish action which goes by the name of history. In other words, let Spanish-American literature illustrate and interpret Spanish-American history."

Liquor License Refused In Richmond West End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Holding that a strictly residential area is entitled to protection from possible disturbance, the Alcoholic Beverage Control board denied the application of Oscar Hooker, former operator of the English Tavern, near this city, for a license to sell beer and wine at a confectionary in Richmond's far west end. The application was opposed during a hearing by a delegation of citizens and school officials, some of whom objected to the sale of the beverages so near the Thomas Jefferson high school.

Jesse H. Binford, city superintendent of schools, opposed the application but not on this ground. He testified that John Marshall students are not contaminated by the sale of beer nearer the downtown school, but thought a place in the sparsely settled Thomas Jefferson school area might cause unpleasant disturbances. This view was adopted by the board.

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World Charter for Sailors Rivals Labor Rights Ashore

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Something like a revolution in sailing conditions has been effected at Geneva. The series of conventions drawn up by the International Maritime Conference would have been deemed incredible only a few years ago, for it had been generally understood that sailors could not be subjected to any regulations.

Even today it is amazing to be told that seamen shall not work more than eight hours a day. Why, it has been taken for granted that for housewives and for seamen there were no hours in which they had not to hold themselves ready to work. A minimum age of 15 for employment! What becomes of all the romantic stories of our youth of midshipmen and cabin boys?

Time Off From Duties

Holidays with pay? Again, it appears almost impossible that time can be regularly taken off from the sea. Insurance, and arrangements for the care of seamen in ports? The imagination is staggered. Yet these things are veritably agreed upon by the delegates to the International Labor Organization.

At long last—the I. L. O. has been hammering at the subject for 16 years—a labor code has been framed, a charter elaborated, which puts the men who go down to the sea in ships on the same basis as their fellows who stay on shore.

There were representatives of governments, employers, and workers of 28 countries whose mercantile marine comprises 82 per cent of world tonnage. Among them for the first time were the delegates of Russia and the United States.

Technical Considerations

The official report rightly points out the difficulties which had to be taken in account. "The nature of work at sea and its hazards are such that the regulation of work on board ship is a much more complicated affair than the regulation of working hours in industry.

"Moreover, there were various technical considerations, in particular differences in hours for work at sea, on days of arrival and departure, or during time spent in ports when watches—i. e., the shift system ensuring the uninterrupted control of the ship—are suspended."

Adequate Manning Required

In port there will be an 8-hour day and a 48-hour week on board all vessels and for all the staff to which the convention applies. At sea and on arrival and sailing days weekly hours of work are modified in order to meet the exigencies of navigational work which is necessarily continuous. There is a 56-hour week for the staff on deck and in the engine room, whose work is organized by watches, but a 48-hour week remains for the staff employed as day workers.

This means there must be adequate manning; and a schedule for the minimum number of officers and crew is prepared.

Leisure Safeguarded

With regard to seamen's welfare in ports, it is recalled that "by the nature of their calling they are often deprived for long periods of the benefits of family life. Especially in foreign countries they are exposed to special dangers and difficulties.

"Certain governments and various private or public organizations have initiated successfully measures to give special protection to seamen in ports. The draft recommendation adopted by the conference seeks to develop and to co-ordinate these measures. It sets forth a number of measures dealing with the protection of the safety and the health of seamen, and with the organization of their well-being and their leisure; providing that such measures should be applied to all seamen without distinction of nationality or race."

Regulation of Port Areas

Among the measures are the following:

1. Formation of an officially recognized body, which will assist in collecting information on conditions in the port and co-operate with the competent authorities in carrying out improvements.

2. Regulation, in port areas, of the sale of alcoholic liquors, as well as the application of international agreements limiting the sale and use of narcotics to seamen.

3. Fencing off of dock areas and protection of the edges of wharves and quays and other dangerous parts of docks, by fixed or movable barriers; provision of sufficient lighting and, where necessary, of signposts for docks or approaches.

4. Maintenance in the harbor area of adequate police forces, specially trained and equipped.

Hostels for Seamen

5. Establishment, or development, of seamen's hostels providing suitable board and lodging at reasonable prices; establishment or development of seamen's institutes, providing meeting and recreation rooms; promotion, where possible, of sports and other healthy recreation.

6. Adoption of a simple system for enabling seamen, and especially those who are in a foreign country, to deposit or remit the whole or part of their wages; institution, or more general application, of a system of enabling seamen, at the time of their signing on or during a voyage, to allot, if they so desire, a portion of their wages for remittance at regular intervals to their families.

Information Offices

The recommendations also provide for the distribution among seamen of information as to the facilities available for them in ports; and the establishment in larger ports, of information offices that will be easily accessible to seamen.

A nine-day paid holiday for seamen, and a 12-day one for officers is agreed on as essential.

In addition various provisions respecting an assurance of professional capacity—by insisting on certificates—and the raising of the age at which boys may be engaged for ship work, complete the decisions of the Maritime Conference.

They will come into force when ratified by five of the principal maritime countries.

China's Yangtse River Dropping After Dry Spell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Alarming drops in the level of the Yangtse river this winter, following an extraordinarily rainless autumn, have caused difficulties for shipping. A number of large vessels at Hankow, some 500 miles from the mouth of the river, pulled up their anchors and dropped downstream barely in time to avoid grounding and a much longer stay than they would have considered desirable, and even the river vessels, still able to navigate safely, have had to reduce their cargoes drastically in order to keep from riding too deep in the water.

At the same time, those in charge of guiding mariners along the river have been busy in moving buoys, flags and other markers to indicate the best channels. In one much-used channel a drop of 17 inches in water level was reported in two days of November.

There is always a November-December drop but seldom so extreme and sudden a change as this year. Contrary to general belief, the Yangtse is not much affected by the melting of snow on the eastern Tibetan watersheds, but instead the principal factor is that of rainfall. Most of this year's rainfall was at a time when Yangtse Valley farmers were benefited and crops flourished—but now the trouble is for shippers to move these same crops along China's chief waterway.

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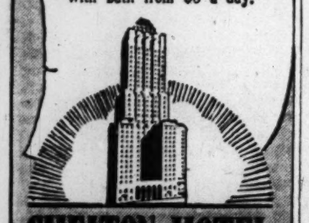

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Peru Heads for Prosperity As National Income Rises; President Holds Radio 'Chat'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Gen. Oscar R. Benavides, President of Peru, adopted what he called "the simple language of a family chat" to explain to the nation by radio why he had rescinded the recent general elections and what his policy would be during the next three years for which his period had been prolonged.

The constitutional crisis, he said, contained a lesson of order and good will for all Peruvians. Unless they united, a minority would secure control. National unity, however, would destroy forever the possibility of anarchy.

Referring to the elections, President Benavides stated:

"Up to the time of suspending the scrutiny, figures revealed that my hopes of a national unity movement were not unfounded. Total votes polled by the parties of order exceeded those of any other candidate. If such a unification had been effected—and it failed only owing to lamentable incomprehension—the country would have elected my successor, legally and peaceably.

Solution Demanded

"In conformity with my repeated promises, nothing would have given me greater satisfaction than to hand over the authority intrusted to me, but the inevitable solution reached by Congress, following the question raised by the electoral jury and the rescision of the elections, placed the country in an inextricable situation unforeseen by law. It had to be solved without delay. There was growing uncertainty and confusion, stocks declined and business activity was restricted.

"In this strained atmosphere political ambitions and demagogic tendencies endeavored to lead public opinion astray and foment revolution. That was why a national solution became necessary."

Re-elected by Congress, Senor Benavides promised he would resort to exceptional measures only in imperative cases to foster national development. Sober and moderate use would be made of the legislative powers conceded him, he said, but he would exercise these not only to secure internal peace but also to develop national wealth.

In this connection, he said, "Some of my acts under this heading may be deemed overdaring and risky. But I cannot consent that under my government the country shall lead a routine and vegetating existence. I cannot permit that its great resources should continue to remain in a state of stagnation for lack of the necessary impulse. I cannot permit that the potential wealth with which Providence has endowed our soil should remain sterile."

Road Construction

Senor Benavides indicated he would use foreign credits in his road construction program, which includes rebuilding or improvement of 6000 kilometers already in existence and construction of 3000 kilometers of new roads. A new irrigation scheme will bring 16,000 hectares of fresh land under cultivation and assure a regular supply of water for 65,000 hectares of existing farm-land.

The business community appears to have welcomed Senor Benavides' decision to remain in power. If there was a continuation of the commercial trend indicated in official returns for the first nine months, 1936 will have established an all-time record for both exports and imports. Up to September, exports were 248,056,897 (approximately $63,254,500) and imports 144,357,833 sols, as compared with 246,545,250 and 139,173,310 sols, respectively, for the corresponding period of 1929, the great prosperity year for South America.

Rise in Exports

Peru has seen a steady rise in her exports since the low year of 1932. The following export values during the first nine months of 1936 indicate the trend of Peruvian business: Minerals, mainly copper, 50,000,000 sols; petroleum, 89,000,000 sols; cotton, 71,000,000 sols; sugar, 15,000,000 sols; and alpaca, 6,000,000 sols. Her main customers are Great Britain, United States, Germany, France, Canada and Chile.

There has been some solid achievement during the three and one half years of Benavides government. Like his predecessor, the President specalized in road construtcion and irrigation. Nearly 2000 kilometers of new highways have been built and road maintenance charges have trebled since 1934. Road tolls have been abolished and future constuction will be financed by a gasoline tax, the proceeds of which are increasing as new and improved roads are opened up to traffic.

Increased irrigation has had its regard in more food production and exports of cotton. There has been a mining boom since 1934. Thirty-five new companies have been formed with a capital of 12,000,000 sols, in addition to 30 new gold-mining companies with a capital of 70,000,000 sols. Gold production was up 20 per cent and oil production up 30 per cent.

Anti-Billboard Law Urged for Virginia; Roads Called Marred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Declaring Virginia highways are marred by advertising, the state conservation and development commission has adopted a resolution opposing billboard and other outdoor advertising except under "very limited and restricted conditions."

The commission, by unanimous vote, recommended that the General Assembly approve the "expressed purposes" of a bill, defeated in the last session, designed to curb billboards. Expressing "sympathy" for those who may be affected adversely by such regulation, the commission said the "interests of a few should give way to the good of the many in this connection."

Regulation, the resolution said, would be for the benefit of the State's own citizens as well as tourists from other states.

The resolution concerning billboards follows in full:

"Whereas, it is common knowledge that the beauty of the roads and highways of Virginia is at present marred by miscellaneous advertising signs, and

"Whereas, the State of Virginia, through this commission, is attempting, for the benefit of its own citizens as well as for the benefit of tourists from other states, to improve local conditions and to beautify the State's road and highways, and

"Whereas, therefore, the question of outdoor advertising comes in the judgment of this commission, peculiarly within its jurisdiction and has now reached a point where this commission believes it should take cognizance thereof; and

"Whereas, in the opinion of this commission, the matter of outdoor advertising should be strictly regulated by the State to the end that outside of cities and towns at least, it should be reduced to a minimum, if not altogether abolished, in so far as the same can be accomplished by law; and although this commission has great sympathy with those in the outdoor advertising business who may be adversely affected by such regulation, nevertheless it is convinced that the interests of a few should give way to the good of the many in this connection.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, that this commission is opposed to outdoor advertising, especially in the rural districts, except under very limited and restricted conditions, and to this end it approves the expressed purposes of State Senate Bill No. 19, introduced at the 1936 session of the General Assembly of Virginia, in reference to this subject and hereby recommends to the Legislature that the said bill be passed, subject to such minor modifications or changes, if any, as the Legislature in its wisdom may deem proper."

Wilbur C. Hall, chairman, presided. The other commissioners in attendance were Braden VanDeventer, vice-chairman, of Norfolk, Marshall R. Booker of Halifax, C. S. Carter of Bristol and D. D. Hull Jr., of Roanoke.

Democrats Hinder G. O. P. Member

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—New England Democrats announced today their intention of attempting to prevent Republican Representative-elect Arthur B. Jenks, of Manchester, N. H., from taking his seat tomorrow when Congress convenes.

After a conference with Mayor Alvin Lucier of Nashua, N. H., and Democratic national committeeman from that State, Representative William P. Connery of Lynn, Mass., said he would make the protest himself "if necessary." He added, however, it "was possible the protest would not prevent Jenks from being seated." Representative Connery conferred with counsel for Alphonse Roy, Manchester Democrat, defeated by Jenks by 10 votes after a second recount.

Giving Jobs Called 'Know How' Question

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5 (AP)—Dr. Louis Bloch, labor economist, expressed the belief yesterday that unemployment can be banished "if only we have the intelligence to know how to proceed." He was preparing to leave for Washington to become chief statistician for the National Social Security Board. As a sort of working consultant to the board's division of research and statistics, he will help amass the statistics or "basic information" needed to operate the old age pension machine for 20,000,000 American workmen. Further in regard to unemployment, Dr. Bloch said:

"There is so much useful work needing to be done in many fields such as building, electrification, sanitation, I see no reason why millions of jobs cannot be created."

Women Do Their Part in Making Nation's Laws

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Women Members of the Senate and House
Top—Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway
Democratic Senator of Arkansas
Inset—Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers
Republican Representative of Massachusetts
Bottom—Mrs. Caroline O'Day
Democratic Representative of New York

Top—Mrs. Nan Wood Honeyman
Democratic Representative of Oregon
Bottom—Mrs. Hary T. Norton
Democratic Representative of New Jersey

Mrs. Virginia E. Jenckes
Democratic Representative of Indiana

Liquor 'Ads' Discontinued By Virginia Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 5—Under the caption, "Liquor Advertising" the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette established in 1784, announces editorially the discontinuance in its columns of liquor advertisements. Since the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, the Gazette has been carrying such advertising.

"The Gazette has always believed in and advocated temperance in all things, especially in the use of alcohol," the editorial announcement says. "We did not and still do not approve of the Eighteenth Amendment or any similar prohibition laws because we believe such prohibition acts are impossible of enforcement and obnoxious to the nature of a free and liberty-loving people. To our way of thinking, such a controversial matter concerning the public morals should be dealt with by temperance education and example, together with honest public opinion in the individual community, rather than drastic legislation.

"In other words, no law can be properly enforced unless it has squarely behind it the power of local opinion. This can be accomplished by local option laws, and local option laws alone, in a nation and among a people, as diversified in their habits and tastes, such as ours.

"We believe that our present state monopoly liquor dispensary system is a vast improvement over the old bootleg system which we had under the prohibition era. Our Alcoholic Beverage Control Board is deserving of the highest praise for the splendid way in which they have conducted the state's liquor business. The only criticism we have to offer, and we hope this criticism is constructive, is the fact that they do not employ a sufficient personnel to adequately enforce the state monopoly and, as a consequence, numerous persons are now dispensing liquors throughout our State in violation of our present laws.

"This, in our opinion, is due, in a large measure, to the additional fact that the local police departments throughout the State are not cooperating with the state enforcement officers, but are leaving the matter of liquor sales violations almost entirely to the inadequate state force.

"We have reached the conclusion, after careful study and observation, that the advertising of spirituous liquors in this newspaper does not and cannot promote temperance in the use of alcoholic beverages. Therefore, in keeping with our policy of advocating and supporting those things which tend toward the advancement of the citizens of this community, we announce the discontinuance of the publication of spirituous liquor advertisements in this newspaper."

Diamond Watch Offered, Mrs. O'Day Likes $2 Kind

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Other folk can wear diamond wrist watches if they choose, but Representative Caroline O'Day of New York prefers those costing from 75 cents to $2. For the opening of Congress today, she had a new one, bought by her secretary when Mrs. O'Day discovered she had left the last at home.

"I leave them around," she explained, "and I can't see the little ones anyway without my glasses.

"The Democratic women in my county tried to give me a diamond wrist watch once—they were ashamed of the ones I wore—but I wouldn't let them. I like the big $2 ones best."

'No Fixing' Did It

COLLEGE PARK, Ga., Jan. 5 (AP)—College Park, one of the busiest traffic centers in Georgia, went through 1936 without an automobile fatality. "The reason," Chief of Police R. W. Moore said, "is, you can't fix a traffic ticket here."

Congress' Women Veterans Show New Sister the Ropes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 — Four Congresswomen, with from one to six terms in the House behind them, today took time out of an active day to show the ropes to Mrs. Nan Wood Honeyman (D) of Oregon, the one newcomer in the "women's bloc."

The five women members, four of whom are Democrats, received congratulations on every side for having come successfully through the November fray which sent one of their number, Mrs. Florence P. Kahn, down to defeat after six terms in the lower House.

On the other side of the Capitol, Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway (D) of Arkansas, not up for re-election this year, recovered the distinction of being the one woman member of the Senate following the retirement of Mrs. Rose Long of Louisiana for a brief period last year.

Still in Large Minority

As they took their seats on either side of the aisle today, the women looked at each other and realized that they are still far in the minority in the national lawmaking body. In the House there were 86 men to each woman; in the Senate the proportion was 95 to one. A few years ago women had captured nine seats in the House; today they had only five.

The six women members of Congress vary as widely in their personal histories and special interests as do the constituents they represent.

Mrs. Mary T. Norton, "dean" of the group who has been in Congress since 1924, was a pioneer among women in politics in New Jersey. She was the first and only woman state chairman of a national political party.

'Mayor' of Washington

She was also the first woman to become chairman of a major congressional committee. Because her committee post puts her in charge of the affairs of the District of Columbia, she has been dubbed the "Mayor of Washington." Child welfare measures are her special interest.

Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, the only Republican woman left in Congress, deserves special credit for her election in a district overwhelmingly Democratic in its vote for President. She is telling friends here that she gained five pounds during the campaign and after her re-election her masculine opponent apologized for the issues he raised against her.

Mrs. Rogers' chief concern has long been the welfare of the veterans with whom she worked during the war, and the textile industries in her home town of Lowell.

Sisters Failed Her

For many years she wore cotton stockings for the benefit of the latter but finally gave up when other women were adamantine in their refusal to follow her example. Recently she has turned her attention to legislation to reduce automobile accidents, while her appointment to the House Foreign Affairs Committee has led to a study of neutrality and its many ramifications.

Peace is the favorite legislative subject for Mrs. Caroline O'Day, wealthy Rye, N. Y., matron, who studied are but who turned her efforts toward bettering the conditions for the underpriviledged in New York city.

Asked once how far she would go for peace, Mrs. O'Day replied, "Leavenworth." Just back from a flying trip to the Buenos Aires peace conference where she and fellow peace workers' presented a peace mandate, Mrs. O'Day is even more unflinching in her desire to keep the nation out of war. She is advocating an "ironclad" neutrality bill.

"I want peace at any price," she says. "I am for adequate defense, but against competing with other countries in patently militaristic programs.

Rode In on Flood

Representative Virginia E. Jenckes, once the farmer-wife of the vice-president of the American Hominy Company, always has her finger in a good many pies. She came into the national limelight when she came down to Washington to get flood protection for her neighbors along the Wabash whose farms were being inundated.

In the intervening years she has gone far afield from her original specialties of farm and flood relief. At present she has up her sleeve one bill to make it a felony to counterfeit drugs and another to create a United States civil service board of appeals to relieve congressmen's offices of government workers' complaints as to their job classifications.

Over in the Senate, Mrs. Caraway follows a rule of "letting the men do most of the talking." Her one important speech was a defense of Senator Huey P. Long, who worked for her re-election four years ago. But she is a keen and witty observer.

Chairman of Committee

Mrs. Caraway is chairman of the committee whose duty it is to see that all enacted bills are speedily engrossed on parchment paper and sent to the President and State Department. During the coming session she intends to concentrate her attention on two welfare measures, one to amend the Social Security Act to guarantee a $15-a-month old-age pension, regardless of state provisions, and a second, still in nebulous form, extending aid to sharecroppers.

Mrs. Honeyman, the newcomer from Oregon, who became acquainted with the Roosevelts in her girlhood, has promised herself to "keep my eyes and ears open and my mouth shut," during her first session.

She is married to a "Roosevelt-Republican" business man in Portland, who came with their 20-year old daughter to see the new congresswoman sworn in. Later the three went to tea at the White House.

Though they hardly ever have time to get together once the congressional session is in full swing, there has always been a genuine bond of good feeling among the members of the woman's bloc. As they have come and gone, they have taken the advice of those before them, building up general customs. Although there are exceptions, the women usually choose to wear black dresses because they are less conspicuous and yet ready for any occasion. Hats are never worn on the floor of either house. Three of the present members have bobbed hair and three have long.

Water Troughs Still Seen

Although seldom used hitching posts and water troughs may be seen in many parts of the South today.

Australians Base Peace In Pacific On Force of U.S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—As principal speaker at a peace rally organized by the British-American Co-operation League in this city, Premier Bertram S. B. Stevens said that the dominant need was to establish a strong force in the Pacific that could resist injustice, strife, and national greed. He reported that he had found in his talks with American statesmen during his recent visit to the United States a real friendliness toward Australia and an appreciation of the part Australia was destined to play in the years ahead.

"America's interest in all matters relating to the Pacific and the East remains very active," Mr. Stevens declared. "Our two great English-speaking nations, sprung from common Anglo-Saxon ancestry, hold pride of place in the world as peace-loving nations. Just as Britain guards the Suez Canal and America the Panama Canal—not as private waterways, but as sea roads of the world held in trust by them for the commerce of all law-abiding nations—so can we of this country, this new Britain in the Pacific, and our great neighbor in the north stand together for peace in the Pacific," Mr. Stevens argued.

"We should do our utmost to help to bring about British and American co-operation for world peace," said Sir Henry Braddon, prominent Sydney citizen. "We should do this from a sense of duty to mankind. Such co-operation will not be easy to bring about. America has been disillusioned by the incessant quarrelings in Europe. She still believes in her policy of no foreign entanglements. But because it will be difficult, is that any reason why we should abstain from making the effort?"

'Bike' Tire Output Exceeds the '90's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—The "gay nineties" may have been the glorious days of bicycling, but today they are making more tires a year for bicycles than they ever did before.

This year, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company reports a production of over 1,000,000 bicycle tires for the first 10 months alone—twice as many as were built when the bicycle was supposed to be in its heydey. The previous peak production was from 1901 to 1902, when Goodyear put out only 400,000 tires.

A new angle in the bicycle tire business is the balloon tire. That means a tire with an inner tube. The old ones didn't have any tubes, but over 85 per cent of the bicycle tires now produced are balloon tires.

Reopening of the Congress Not Unlike New School Term

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Personalities vied with politics in the routine opening of the Seventy-fifth Congress today. Veterans greeted one another like upper classmen at the first day of school, while newcomers kept shyly in the background. Among the latter, chief interested centered in the tall, well-dressed figure of youthful Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. of Massachusetts, serving in the body where his famous grandfather fought his forensic duel with Woodrow Wilson.

Senator Lodge has announced his intention of being a spectator rather than a participant in Senate affairs for a while, following traditional practice for newcomers. He thereby draws an interesting contrast with the procedure followed by the other youngster of the Senate, Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia, who is now in the bad graces of his party for having kicked over the traces in the last election. Senators Holt and Lodge are at polar extremes of the type of young men coming to the Senate in any event and the relative success of the West Virginian "boy orator" or Back Bay patrician will be a matter for historical contrast.

* * *

In preparation for the arrival of Congress, nearly the whole of Capitol Hill has been renovated and refurbished. Chiefly this involves cleaning out the offices of Senators and Representatives, but it includes also filling the sand-wells on each Senator's desk which were put in before the invention of blotting paper, and filling also the two snuff boxes near the Vice-President's rostrum, which today nobody uses.

* * *

On Jan. 15, William E. Borah will have sat in the Senate 30 years. He arrived in Washington as Senator Jan. 15, 1907, with a legal background as an effective young prosecuting attorney of Boise, Idaho. He has been re-elected ever since.

* * *

There will be six women lawmakers in the new Congress. Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway (D) of Arkansas is the only member of the Senate, with the replacement of Mrs. Huey Long. In the House are Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, Nan W. Honeyman (D) of Oregon, a newcomer; Mrs. Caroline O'Day (D) of New York, Virginia E. Jenckes (D) of Indiana, and Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, the only Republican woman member.

* * *

Back in the Senate also is Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, one of the few active Progressives from the South, and chairman of the Lobby Committee. Senator Black has funds for investigation, but is looking around for material to investigate. Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana has the railroad holding companies to investigate, but is running short of funds, while Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin Progresative, the other champion Senate investigator, is in the same plight in regard to his labor coercion inquiry.

* * *

Spare, shrewd Charles L. McNary of Oregon is the nominal leader of the Republicans as they sat in a small group in the Senate, but he is largely a New Dealer on many issues. Real opposition is expected from Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, who refused the Vice-Presidential nomination on the Landon ticket for the declared reason that he thought he could be of greater service in the Senate. His opportunity has now arrived, and in the scarcity of other Republicans his voice will have double and triple weight. His name is already mentioned in connection with the 1940 presidential race.

* * *

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, veteran majority leader, believes that the whole neutrality flurry over the Cuse incident can be met for the time being by the insertion of just a few words in the present temporary act. The words he propses are "and civil wars" in the clause providing embargoes of munitions of war between belligerents.

* * *

The Rayburn-O'Connor row over the post of House floor leader decided in the former's favor, 184 to 127 is the kind of fruitless political fracas which Democratic leaders dread in their big organization. Lacking Republicans to fight, they fear their parfy will indulge in civil wars, and perhaps bog down into factionalism. Meanwhile Mr. Rayburn becomes heir-apparent to the speakership.

Three Groups Rival TVA in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Alabama farmers are being offered electrical service from four different sources—private power companies, the Tennessee Valley Authority, municipal plants and co-operative power associations. This situation was revealed recently by William I. Nichols, director of the TVA electrical development division.

The Alabama Power Company has intensified rural line construction in all parts of the State, has liberalized rural extension policies and has reduced rates to rural customers, Mr. Nichols said.

Farmers of Lauderdale, Colbert, Limestone, Morgan and parts of Lawrence and Franklin counties are being served directly with TVA power at TVA rates over 325 miles of rural lines, TVA officials report.

County-wide rural electrification is being provided from municipalities owning their own power plants, Mr. Nichols said. The Cullman County Electric Membership Corporation, financed in part by the REA, and the Clark-Washington Power Association, Inc., are reported to be extending power lines to rural users.

Anti-Noise Campaigns Waged in South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—War is being made on noise in Carolina towns and cities. Spartanburg, Asheville, Charlotte and Durham are among municipalities with ambitious campaigns well under way. Newspapers, city officials, and others are co-operating.

In Durham police have been instructed to arrest—when and if they can—pilots who fly over the city at an altitude of less than 1500 feet, folowing complaints of citizens that the noise was disturbing them. Spartanburg likewise received complaints on airplane noises. The city's airport, one of the largest in the Southeast, is only three miles out of town and on Sunday numerous planes flying low brought objections from churchgoers.

RESERVATIONS ARE GOING FAST FOR THESE WONDERFUL

West Indies "GOOD NEIGHBOR" Cruises

AMERICAN EXPRESS MANAGEMENT

VIA THE FAMOUS TRANSATLANTIC LINER
M. S. Lafayette

17 DAYS—$210 UP
(5406 MILES)
SAILING
JAN. 29 and FEB. 19
St. Pierre, Fort-de-France, Port of Spain, Granada, La Guayra, Cristobal, Havana

10 DAYS—$127.50 UP
(3190 MILES)
SAILING
MAR. 11 and MAR. 25
Nassau • Havana • Bermuda

CONSULT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT
French Line
610 Fifth Avenue (Rockefeller Center), New York
421 Boylston Street, Boston

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.
378 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass.
Commonwealth 5450

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START THE NEW YEAR WITH A CHARLES OF THE RITZ PERMANENT WAVE AND A NEW COIFFURE STYLED ESPECIALLY FOR YOU. PERMANENT WAVES, WITH SHAMPOO AND FINGER WAVE: $15.00 AND $20.00.

Auto Sit-Down Strike: Its Meaning and Effect

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 5—New weapon or new toy of organized labor, the sit-down strike which has forced the automobile tie-up, finds the labor world split on its wisdom. The more radical wing of labor defends the strategy as remarkably effective. The more conservative policy makers hit the novel maneuver as dangerous and sure to react unhappily on the labor movement.

While time may or may not discard the idea of strikers remaining in a plant to block its operations, the scheme continues to be a powerful instrument of the present auto strike movement.

Dramatic Sight

It is an odd and dramatic sight when sit-down strikers take virtual possession of a great automobile factory. Clinging to several plants at Flint, Mich., for a week, they sleep among half-finished cars and machinery, and in the morning turn up fresh to converse with the outside world through opened windows.

A girl relative of one of the men inside comes to inquire about him. The women folks have sent blankets and food. The windows make a drawbridge. Occasionally a striker jumps down or another climbs in. So many questions come to the windows that from one is hung a four-foot sign labeled "Information."

"How long are you going to stay in?" asks a passer-by.

"Till they drag us out," is the chirpy reply.

"Getting enough food?"

"Fine—jam and bread and everything." A little vague, but given with cheer.

"Sleeping well?"

"Sure—finding plenty of good places."

Good-natured young men they are mostly, with here and there a dull, suspicious countenance seeking to censor conversation with the world beyond. They wear the clothes they came to work in a week ago and have on hats and caps against the outer cold. Behind them stands a background of halted cars on the assembly line.

When they first refused to work or budge, employees took over the factory entrance, bustled the company police away and refused to let anyone in or out save by permission of the union. However, when the temporary injunction obtained by General Motors Corporation against the sit-down strike was read to the strikers the first of this week, they gave up the gate.

7500 on Pay Roll

This is a plant employing normally 7500 workers, with a production of 1400 automobile bodies a day and a monthly pay roll of around $1,300,000.

The strikers, numbering now some 300, it is said, part of them having gone home, feel like defenders of the fort, while their comrades outside deem them heroes.

So spontaneously have these tactics spread among restless auto workers that the first union headquarters here has known of some strikes has been telegrams saying the strike was on.

Division in the labor movement between the American Federation of Labor and the insurgent Committee for Industrial Organization is reflected in the comment on these strikes, which undoubtedly will be extended if a general strike order issues from the auto workers' union against General Motors.

C. I. O. Is Beneficiary

The C. I. O. is the beneficiary of the sit-downs. For the C. I. O. is leading the organizing campaign in the auto industry, and says these strikes forced it to concentrate on General Motors instead of the United States Steel Corporation.

Yet the C. I. O. gives as yet no formal endorsement to the sit-downs. It is using them, and defending them, and letting it go at that.

"The C. I. O. does not condemn sit-down strikes, nor does it set them up as a formal policy," remarks one leader. "Sit-downs can be very effective in situations where the opportunity given for collective bargaining is very bad."

Says another C. I. O. spokesman: "Not one sit-down strike has been called by union officials. All, I believe, have originated with the rank and file. That makes them more effective. The sit-down strike is a new labor weapon. If the men use it, the C. I. O. will help them to settle their grievances.

Future Value Unknown

"There is no telling whether the sit-down will be permanent. This kind of a strike is like picketing when it started. In a strike, why should strikers sit outside a plant in the cold?"

On the other hand, from veteran sources of first rank in the American Federation of Labor is heard the following comment: "The sit-down strike is definitely bad policy. It will lead to the charge of trespass—of the seizure of other people's property. Factory property belongs to others. We workers cannot use it without others' consent.

"The purpose of the sit-down is to prevent workers from coming into the plant. If you stay in and refuse to work or leave, you practically seize the property.

Labor Injunction Issue

"Sooner or later this policy will lead to courts' reaction. It will revive the labor injunction issue.

"Resort to law by employers will make one of the most dangerous moves against organized labor. We have cause to greatly fear it.

"In all probability, the courts will have to act.

"All kinds of questions will arise. There may be accidents in a plant, or a fire, and damages.

"We shall begin to get court rulings. Here and there will come a court declaration. That's the way the law is built up in a new situation.

"It is hard to see how the sit-downs can fail to react against us.

"The principle involved is different than in picketing. In picketing, where the workers conduct their strike from outside a plant, the appeal is to other workers for voluntary action on their part, appealing to them not to take our places. We may be rough, but we are on the public street where everybody has the right to be.

The interior of a factory, however, is decidedly private property, and so sit-down strikers are acting on another principle. This is the doctrine of the seizure of property and carrying out the principle of nonresistance by lying down in the other fellow's bed.

Predictions Realized

The attack of General Motors Corporation on the sit-down strike turns out exactly as predicted by labor critics.

In going to court, the company has charged that its property is being trespassed on unlawfully. It alleges that it is being deprived of the use of its property for manufacturing purposes. It asserts that the sit-down strike constitutes an unlawful interference with its rights and also with those of the other employees of the company who want to work. It says an insanitary condition has developed in the plant.

In addition and as one of its main charges, General Motors declares that its property is being damaged.

Company Claims Damages

While these losses may not be great, the loss of production is, and the corporation holds that the employees remaining in the plants in possession of the plant equipment will cause irreparable injury.

These charges caused the judge at Flint to issue the temporary injunction against the sit-down strike.

Homer Martin, leader of the auto workers' strike here, announces in reply that every legal means will be utilized to fight the injunction.

The point of most experience with sit-down strikes in this country is Akron, Ohio, and the rubber industry centering there.

The first Akron sit-down is reported as occurring in June of 1934. Several other minor ones followed in the latter part of 1935. The first sit-down of importance came in January of 1936 just before the French wave. Happenings in France doubtless stimulated Akron counterparts.

Since the sit-down which initiated the big rubber strike from Feb. 17 to March 21 of last year, the Goodyear Rubber Company has had 58 sit-down strikes.

Strikes Were Brief

All were brief, generally from half an hour to an hour. They usually involved from 20 to 100 men. Several of the sit-downs, however, have concerned from 6000 to 7000 men. None went over 24 hours.

Strike Leader

Wide World

Homer Martin
President, United Automobile Workers of America

Stand of General Motors

The statement issued yesterday on the automobile strike situation by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation, was as follows:

The following notice to the employees of the corporation will be posted on the bulletin boards of all domestic manufacturing operations this morning, Jan. 5, 1937:

To All Employees of General Motors Corporation:

In view of the fact that several of our manufacturing plants have been forced to close down, possibly necessitating similar closing on the part of others in the not distant future, and realizing that this means a great deal to you and your families, as well as to the business, it seems only fair that I should tell you the circumstances that have brought this about in order that you may better understand and therefore judge more intelligently.

First, let me say that General Motors products were never in greater demand than today. This good business insures plenty of jobs, with generous hours of employment, for some time to come. Wages are higher today, by far, than the corporation ever paid before. And, not only that, but the amount that each dollar buys is importantly greater than it was during the last period of good business, say in 1929.

Steadier Employment

Again, important progress has been made in providing steadier work through the year; thus on these and every other count General Motors workers are earning more than they ever have in the entire history of General Motors, and as much, if not more, than the workers of any other business. No one can honestly say otherwise.

Yet under these conditions you are being forced out of your lobs by sit-down strikes, by widespread intimidation, and by shortage of materials produced by similar tactics in many allied industries.

Your employments and wages and the welfare of your families are being endangered by actions beyond your control and that of your company. The same ruthless tactics are threatening the general recovery of business, in which the automobile industry had the leading part.

Told to Join Union

You are being told you had better join a union. You are being told that to bargain collectively you must be a member of a labor organization. You are being told that the automotive industry is to be run as a closed shop. You are being told that if you do not join now it will be impossible for you to work in any automobile plant when the union wins, unless you pay. In other words, you will be without a job, therefore you must sign up, pay dues; or else,

I want to say to you most frankly, that this is positively not so. Do not be misled. Have no fear that any union or any labor dictator will dominate the plants of General Motors Corporation. No General Motors worker need join any organization to get a job or to keep a job.

General Motors grew up on the principle that a worker's job and his promotion depend on his own individual ability—not on the say-so of any labor union dictator. And on that principle, General Motors stands and will continue to stand.

Up From the Ranks

Many of the men who operate General Motors plants came up from a worker's bench. You know them. You see them on the job every day. They are the ones who design our products and plan their manufacture. It is your work and their work, financed by our stockholders and sold to the public at large all over the world which makes jobs and wages possible—nothing more or less, and that will always be so.

Neither is it necessary for you to join any organization in order to bargain collectively. General Motors is pledged to collective bargaining on the basis of absolute and uninfluenced freedom of choice on the part of any worker to join any organization without coercion, restraint or intimidation.

General Motors stated its position most completely on this important principle of employer-employee relationship in August, 1934. You were duly notified. General Motors practices that form of collective bargaining continuously, as honestly and intelligently as it knows how.

I mention all this because efforts are being made, in various ways, to make you, as well as the public, believe that General Motors refuses to bargain collectively with its workers and exercises discrimination against men who elect to join one organization or another. Nothing could be further from the truth.

But, after all, this is not the real issue that has brought about the situation that we face today. That real issue is perfectly clear, and here it is:

Will a labor organization run the plants of General Motors Corporation or will the management continue to do so? On this issue depends the question as to whether you have to have a union card to hold a job, or whether your job will depend in the future, as it has in the past, upon your own individual merit?

Dictatorship Charge

In other words, will you pay to a private group of labor dictators for the privilege of working, or will you have the right to work as you may desire? Wages, working conditions, honest collective bargaining, have little, if anything, to do with the underlying situation. They are simply a smoke screen to cover the real objective.

Now, you are entitled to know what General Motors position is. That is the real purpose of this message to you. Here it is:

1. General Motors will not recognize any union bargaining agency for its workers, to the exclusion of all others. General Motors will continue to recognize, for the purpose of collective bargaining, the representatives of its workers, whether union or non-union.

2. Work in General Motors plants will continue to depend on the ability and efficiency of the worker—not on the membership or non-membership in any labor organization whatsoever. This means that you do not have to pay tribute to any one for the right to work.

High Wages Promised

3. General Motors will continue to pay the highest justifiable wages in the future, as it has in the past, and just as it is doing at present. It believes in high wages. It is justly proud of its record in that respect.

4. General Motors standard work week will continue to be 40 hours. Time and a half will be paid for over-time.

5. Seniority rights will be observed under the rules laid down by the Automobile Labor Board appointed by the President of the United States in March, 1934. These rules are recognized as fair and just to all workers and permit no discrimination against any worker on account of any organization membership.

Future Progress

I tell you all this not only in your own interest, but in the interest of your family and for the future progress and stability of the business, as well. And, let me add, that General Motors will continue to keep its plants going just as long as its workers can safely work, and as long as we are able to obtain the essential materials from other plants on which we are dependent in order to build our various products.

I realize what this situation means to you. It has been brought about through no lack of effort on the part of the management of General Motors Corporation to make the business a good business, not only for the workers and for the stockholders, but likewise a contributing factor to the prosperity of the country, and, after all, that means much to all of us.

Defends Policy

By a Staff Artist

Alfred P. Sloan Jr.
President, General Motors Corporation

What Auto Workers Demand

DETROIT, Jan. 5 (AP) — Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, yesterday categorically rejected the request of William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors Corporation, that the workers address their complaints to the plant managers. His letter follows:

Jan. 4, 1937.

Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr.,
President, General Motors Corporation, and
Mr. William S. Knudsen,
Executive Vice-President, General Motors Corporation, General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sirs:

A grave situation has arisen between employees of the General Motors Corporation and the management of such corporation, the seriousness of which you must appreciate.

This entire situation not only affects the corporation and its employees, but also the public. It is for this reason that I call to yqur attention again the real issue which exists between the corporation and the international union, United Automobile Workers of America.

On Dec. 24, 1936, I forwarded a letter to you requesting that a conference be held between the officers of your corporation and this organization on behalf of the employees of the General Motors Corporation. I suggested in my letter that this conference be held for the purpose of discussing and negotiating certain fundamental issues which had arisen between the employees and the management.

Issues at Stake

These issues, as I indicated, cover the recognition of the union by the corporation for the purpose of collective bargaining, recognition of seniority rights for the purpose of maintaining job security for the employees, the elimination of the speed-up system and the establishment of a minimum wage which would assure a decent standard of living to your employees.

In your reply, dated Dec. 31, 1936, you suggested that the employees of the General Motors Corporation should discuss any of their grievances with the plant managers. This procedure you term the system of "collective bargaining." The justification for your proposal was that there is such a diversity of factors among your various plants that it is impossible to have any national agreement between this organization and the General Motors Corporation.

Two Basic Reasons

There are two basic reasons why your proposal cannot meet the problem at hand:

First, the employees throughout the plant of the General Motors Corporation have encountered widespread discrimination and wholesale discharges because of their mere affiliation with this union at the hands of the plant managers. In other words, there appears to be a nation-wide policy on the part of the General Motors Corporation not to permit the organization of a union among the employees. This policy has been in practice in absolute violation of the National Labor Relations Act, and also in contravention of the accepted principles in the United States today. Not until there has been a discontinuance of such a policy can there be any effective discussion of grievances between the employees and the respective plant managers.

Fundamental Policies

Second, of course, there are diverse factors among the various plants of the General Motors Corporation. But it must also be recognized that, with respect to certain fundamental policies, they are adopted and fixed by the national executive officers of your corporation.

It is with respect to a few such fundamental issues, which can only be accepted by the executive officers of your corporation, that this organization demands a conference, with you for the purpose of negotiating the same, looking toward a national agreement between the international union, United Automobile Workers of America, and the General Motors Corporation.

Issues Are Listed

The fundamental issues, for which there must be a national policy fixed by your corporation, are the following:

1. National conference between responsible heads of General Motors Corporation and chosen representatives of international union, United Automobile Workers of America. Such conference to discuss and bargain collectively on the following points as a basis for national agreement between the General Motors Corporation and its employees, as represented by the international union, United Automobile Workers of America.

2. Abolition of all piece work systems of pay and the adoption of straight hourly rate in its place.

3. Thirty-hour week and six-hour day and time and one half for all time worked over the basic work day and work week.

4. Establishment of a minimum rate of pay commensurate with an American standard of living.

5. Reinstatement of all employees who have been unjustly discharged.

6. Seniority, based upon length of service.

7. Recognition of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, as the sole bargaining agency between the General Motors Corporation and its employees, for the establishment of joint tribunals and joint rules of procedure for the adjusting of any or all disputes that may arise from time to time between employees of General Motors Corporation and the management.

8. Speed of production shall be mutually agreed upon by the management and the union committee in all General Motors plants

Conference Demand

Again, it is with respect to the foregoing problems that I demand that an immediate conference be held between the officers of this organization and the officers of the General Motors Corporation, looking toward a national agreement relating to such issues. It is absurd for your corporation to suggest that with respect to basic problems of this sort the determination of their acceptance be left to the individual plant managers.

The failure on the part of your corporation to accept the fundamental doctrine of collective bargaining with its employees is the sole and only cause for the serious situation that has resulted. This organization, on behalf of the employees of the General Motors Corporation, has merely requested the opportunity to confer with the executive officers of the General Motors Corporation to negotiate and reach an agreement with regard to certain problems which affect your corporation on a national scale.

Right to Strike

The employees of the General Motors Corporation are fully aware of their many grievances which have accumulated over the years. The public is now becoming aware of the anti-social policies practiced by the General Motors Corporation upon its employees.

These anti-social policies of your corporation with regard to the issues which I have thus presented are leaving no alternative to the employees—they must resort to their inalienable legal right to strike.

Very truly yours,
Homer Martin,
General President.

Breakdown of CIO Strategy Revealed in Auto Sit-down

(Continued from Page 1)

eral Motors they expected to be able to force acquiescence there by the threat of a loss of markets to its competitors. Chrysler, it is said, would have peacefully followed suit. Ford was to have been tackled later.

Plans first went awry when a strike was called at the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and was followed by one in the Libbey-Owens-Ford plant in Toledo, Ohio. Closing of these two plants, which supply the bulk of glass for the entire automobile industry, shut off an essential source of supply for both Chrysler and Ford and is tending to close down production by all three manufacturers—the very thing Mr. Lewis was most anxious to avoid.

C. I. O. Drive Weakened

Not only does this situation weaken the C. I. O.'s drive against General Motors, but it also affects adversely its position relative to the Administration in Washington. If only the one manufacturer were tied up, as had been planned, there would at the least be no general emergency blamable against Mr. Lewis and his C. I. O. such as may now develop.

Further, President Roosevelt could, if he choose, accept the Lewis contention that General Motors is in violation of the National Labor Relations Act and use his influence to force it to recognize labor's right of collective bargaining as interpreted by Mr. Lewis.

But a general tie up of the entire industry would put an entirely different complexion on the situation and would make it far more difficult for the President to take a position favorable to the C. I. O.

White House Consideration

The result is a growing conviction in labor and Government circles here that Mr. Lewis will have to put his own C. I. O. house in order before he will be in a position to seek any aid from the White House.

It is known that the subject has not yet been taken to the White House for detailed consideration, although Department of Labor officials plan to discuss it with Mr. Roosevelt late this week if possible. For the time being no plans have matured for Government intervention in the situation.

The essential fact revealed here is that individual labor groups, both in the glass and in the automobile industry, have taken the initiative away from Mr. Lewis, and that the situation is rapidly threatening to get out of hand. Some of this is believed due to the lack of good organization and discipline in the newly formed automobile workers' union, and some is attributed to the counter-strategy of the employers.

Toledo Walkout

An example of the first type of cause is the walkout in Toledo of 4000 employees in the Chevrolet plant there in violation of their own contracts, an action which is stated not only to have been unauthorized at C. I. O. headquarters here, but to be extremely embarrassing to Mr. Lewis.

Employer counter-strategy is seen in the two glass industry strikes. Both are stated on high labor authority here to have been called without foreknowledge or approval by Mr. Lewis. Settlement of both is desired by the C. I. O. Most convincing evidence of this is the fact that Mr. Lewis has sent Phillip Murray, a C. I. O. vice-chairman and his most trusted lieutenant, to Pittsburgh to do everything possible to end that strike.

There were hopes of a settlement there over a week ago and labor circles claim that it was prevented only by the deliberate efforts of the employers whom they charge are being controlled by the Mellon and du Pont interests.

Steel Unconquered

Behind the automobile strike is the C. I. O. campaign to organize the mighty steel industry which never has bowed to the will of organized labor. Failure in the automobile campaign would be a blow to Mr. Lewis and the C. I. O. which would seriously weaken both their power and prestige with steel workers and might cause a collapse of their efforts there as well.

Mandate for Reform Seen by Brunner For New York Aldermen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—The New York Board of Aldermen have a "mandate from the people" to put through legislation to effect county reorganization, repeal of the 10 per cent penalty on overdue taxes and to formulate a modern building code, according to William F. Brunner, new aldermanic president whom the Democratic city machine, long the open opponent to all these measures, elected last November. Mr. Brunner, who was formerly sheriff of Queens county, is today installed in the aldermanic office at City Hall to fill out the unexpired term of the late Bernard S. Deutsch. A new president of the board will be elected next November and will be inducted into office on Jan. 1, 1938.

Mr. Brunner, in taking over the office yesterday, urged the appointment of a joint committee of the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to recommend the best means for carrying out this mandate. He favored adoption of the new building code now in committee of the aldermanic body, declaring it would be of real service to both property owners and builders, but meanwhile, he said, he was for strict enforcement of the existing code, whose drastic provisions have caused the abandonment of many tenement houses here and the eviction of tenants.

The new aldermanic president also held that the recent increases in tax collections warranted repeal of the 10 per cent penalty on levies in arrears. He went strongly on record for improved transportation, especially to recreation centers, recalling that in his own borough of Queens the city had spent $13,000,000 on Rockaway and Riis parks, but had failed to provide adequate transportation to these centers.

Tract Conveyed To New Jersey In Edison's Honor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5 (AP)—By virtue of a third deed of land from the heirs of Thomas A. Edison, the State holds 45 acres of Menlo Park, where the incandescent lamp was invented.

In accepting a deed for 21.71 acres from Mrs. William L. Edison of Wilmington, Del., Governor Hoffman said the park would be "a shrine for all the people of all the nation."

Mrs. Edison presented the deed in the absence of her husband, who is the son of the inventor by his first wife, the late Mary Edison. Other donors of the property are Marion Edison Oser of South Norwalk, Conn., and Beatrice M. Edison of East Orange, widow of Thomas A. Edison Jr.

Previously, the Edison Park Commission had acquired two other tracts at Menlo Park. The first deed by Henry Ford conveyed 2½ acres to the State, and the second, by the heirs of Mary Edison, conveyed approximately 22 more acres.

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High Lights of Auto Strike

By the Associated Press

The General Motors Corporation's automotive strike picture last night:

Eight plants closed by strike; six closed wholly or in part by lack of material or by orders stopping shipments.

Total idle in 14 plants, 39,600 employees.

Official estimate number probably affected by end of week—135,000.

Daily wage loss in that event—$1,000,000.

Loss to company in daily net profit—$330,000.

General Motors had planned for 1937 its biggest production year since 1929, topping that of last year when it totaled 1,900,000 units, paid its employees $10,000,000 in bonuses and distributed to stockholders Dec. 12 a $1.50 year-end dividend totaling $65,200,000.

The strike-closed plants: Fisher Body at Flint, Mich. (2); Atlanta, Ga.; Kansas City, Mo.; Norwood and Cleveland, Ohio; Chevrolet at Norwood; Guide Lamp Company at Anderson, Ind. Total idle, 21,120.

Idle partially or completely: Chevrolet at Atlanta, Kansas City and Flint; Buick at Flint; Delco-Remy at Anderson; Hyatt Roller Bearing at Harrison, N. J. Total idle, 18,480.

Tiny Trains Chug Up Rockies With Ultra-Modern Coaches; Famous Gold Road Abandoned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALAMOSA, Colo.—The narrow-gauge railway is at last bowing to the times. In come cases this means abandonment. The 57-year-old Colorado & Southern line from Denver to Leadville, Colo., has given up the struggle. With the Denver & Rio Grande Western branches all zig-zagging among the peaks around Alamosa, however, it means improvements to meet modern demands.

Thirty-three coaches which for decades have carried passengers over the highest Rockies behind chugging small - wheeled locomotives are undergoing complete renovation in the road's shops here.

Coaches Modernized

On hairpin turns and switchbacks of the snowcapped ranges there can be no thought of speed even today, so improvements are being confined to those which will make travel more comfortable. Passenger coaches will have steam radiators instead of wood stoves, and cushions will replace hard, straight seats. Instead of the iron-railed platforms at each end there will be vestibules, weather-tight, and electric lights will replace dim kerosene lamps. Four observation coaches are being equipped with kitchenettes.

Meanwhile suspension of the Colorado & Southern line which crosses the continental divide at 11,494 feet adds one more to the list of narrow-gauge roads which have been abandoned because of the cheaper cost of transportation over the highway. For three generations this railroad has served the great South Park sheep country, the rich gold district of Alma, the smelter town of Leadville as well as numerous lesser places between terminals. Now its toy-like 75-ton locomotives, its diminutive ore and passenger cars and its 185 miles of rails will be sold for junk or left to rust.

Race to Leadville

The line was built in 1879 when the cry of "Gold" was echoing across the continent. The Rio Grande & Western Railroad and the Colorado & Southern hastily began laying lines into Leadville. It was a mighty race and a sporting one. After the continental divide was crossed the two roads were side-by-side. Rivalry was so keen that it sometimes led to blows. The Denver & Rio Grande Western reached Leadville first and the narrow coaches and freight cars began to rock their way up gorges and over passes. The Colorado & Southern spur, then known as the Denver, South Park & Pacific, spiked down its last rail about a year later.

Road Abandons Track

However, the Denver & Rio Grande abandoned its tracks in 1912, leaving sufficient business for the other road to continue.

During the last 10 years the Colorado & Southern sought to abandon its tracks, but the Interstate Commerce Commission denied the petition until recently.

Western Australia Advised to Raise Horses for Export

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUNBURY, W. Aust.—It is many years since a horse boat visited this port and consequently much interest attached to the unexpected call for coal of the steamer Querimba, en route from Port Adelaide to Indian ports, with 380 horses and a further 330 horses loaded at Melbourne. The owner of the consignment is J. A. Robb.

Mr. Robb has been engaged in the horse business for upward of 40 years, and throughout that time has made an annual voyage to Indian ports with a cargo. This year he had a second consignment, booked to leave Port Adelaide. While army remount animals predominated, the consignment aboard the Querimba included polo ponies and race horses. Several winners of recent races were being sent across for Indian stables.

Mr. Robb said that Western Australia was missing an opportunity by not undertaking the breeding of horses for export. The demand in overseas markets warranted a strong effort being made to develop breeding here on a large scale, Mr. Robb believes.

On his own property in South Australia Mr. Robb carries about 3000 head of cattle, but regards the horse market as much more profitable. He urged Western Australian breeders to investigate for themselves the possibility of opening up a remunerative trade with India.

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One Hop—Doorstep to Doorstep

By a Staff Photographer

New York-Philadelphia Amphibion
The Plane Resting at Her River Dock in Philadelphia

Amphibion service between New York and Philadelphia, tested for two months, will be resumed in April—Floating airdromes for transatlantic planes.

Aviation Comment

Amphibion service between the "front doors" of New York and Philadelphia which has just completed a two-month trial by Keystone Airlines, Inc., will be resumed in April, it is learned. The service between New York's East River and Philadelphia's Delaware River waterfronts, close to the business sections of both cities, will be continued when more planes are added to the Keystone fleet and when the danger of ice floes in both river "airports" is past.

Advantages from the amphibion service were so obvious—the 50-minute trip from city to city by amphibion took no longer than the combined ground journey from Camden airport to Philadelphia and Newark airport to New York—that with very little fanfare the volume of business increased rapidly during November and December.

Passenger rates were low on these two-pilot radio-equipped ships—so much so that commutation tickets were introduced. A 10-ride ticket, for instance, brought the cost of the journey down to $3.97. Express was also carried.

Two brothers, recent graduates from Harvard—in law and arts—organized the company and are busily engaged in preparing for "bigger and better" things in April after the success of their two-month trial. Alden Bryan is president and Kirke Bryan, treasurer. As operations manager they secured Harold Moon, a transport pilot of wide experience, who a short time ago surveyed a similar water-to-water service route between New York and Boston—an idea which never was carried out by its sponsors.

The take-off of an amphibion from the Delaware River is dramatic—especially when the wind is in the right quarter for gaining altitude under the Delaware River Bridge span.

Before the ship leaves its little dock—nestled between two piers in company with the imposing Curtis yacht—a speedboat skims out to the open river. If coal barges, ferry boats or ocean-going steamers are in the way, it shows a red flag and remains "on the mark." If everything is clear it shows a flash of green and sets off at full speed over the course—as the amphibion slowly taxis out to the spot it has just left.

As soon as the speedboat has covered the course—making sure no dangerous obstructions are floating in the water—it wheels to one side and waves the green flag, and away roars the plane.

The landing system in New York is different. There the amphibions simply lower their wheels in the water and roll up the ramp of the Mid-City Skyport on the East River at Thirty-first Street under their own power.

* * *

Floating Airdromes Revived

Designs for Atlantic "seadromes," planned to divide the ocean flight from New York to London into hops of under 1000 miles each, are being examined by British air officials.

Blue-prints for these new floating airports—the work of M. E. Heiser, Australian construction engineer—surpass previous designs in their provision for sheltered landing water for seaplanes and flying boats.

Plans for seadromes have previously been scorned by aeronautical opinion because they provided facilities for land planes only. Inasmuch as British opinion considers that trans-Atlantic flights must be made by large flying boats, agitation for consideration of these floating islands has been revived there.

Mr. Heiser's new plans provide a deck in the shape of a letter U, 120 feet above water level. Each arm of the deck has an area of 500,000 square feet. One would form a landing ground for land planes, and the other, covered with water to a depth of 10 feet, would provide a manufactured "harbor" with "quiet water" for seaplanes.

For some time experts have agreed that a "floating airport" could be kept stable even in very rough weather. Consequently Mr. Heiser maintains that his seadrome would afford safe landing facilities for flying boats in weather far too rough to enable them to contemplate landing on the ocean itself.

It is this feature of Mr. Heiser's scheme that has warmed experts to his airdrome idea, especially when the general opinion regarding floating airports has been very low.

Mr. Heiser's calculation of the cost of two floating airdromes, about £7,000,000, is perhaps the chief drawback to the scheme. A very large aerial traffic would have to be assured and their worth as aids in communication between England and Canada from a military point of view would need to be established before construction could start, according to official opinion here.

For anchorage Mr. Heiser stabilizes his floating drome by means of "stopper buoys," huge "feet" filled with oil and petrol 200 feet below the surface. No cable it is said could hold such a huge object steady, each arm of which would be nearly a half mile long. In order to keep a fairly stable position in the ocean and to stay headed into the wind Mr. Heiser contemplates equipping each floating field with 12 propellers and two rudders.

A. D. H.

General Motors Rejects Demand Of Union Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

or labor dictator will dominate the plants of General Motors Corporation. No General Motors workers need join any organization to get or keep a job."

The U. A. W. A. repeated its demand for a conference with corporation executives to arrive at a "national agreement" covering "the recognition of the union by the corporation for the purpose of collective bargaining, recognition of seniority rights for the purpose of maintaining job security for employees, elimination of the speed-up system and establishment of a minimum wage which would assure a decent standard of living to your employees."

No Alternative

"These anti-social policies of your corporation with regard to the issues which I have thus presented," Mr. Martin's letter concluded, "are leaving no alternative to the employees—they must resort to their inalienable right to strike."

A walkout of union employees at the Toledo (Ohio) Chevrolet plant last night increased to nine the number of General Motors units closed by strikes. Six others have been shut in whole or in part because strikes created a shortage of needed materials.

The Toledo branch employed nearly 1000 persons. Most of the night shift left the building, but a union leader said 40 men sat down and remained inside. Kenneth Cole, secretary of the U. A. W. A. local, said the strike was called in connection with the others in General Motors plants.

Little Violence

With one exception, the strikes in General Motors divisions have been conducted without violence. Two union pickets and a policeman were hurt slightly in a scuffle at the strike-closed Fisher Body plant in Cleveland, Ohio.

Slightly under 50,000 employees of the huge corporation were idle due to the strikes and shut-downs which closed 15 plants.

Strike headquarters at Flint, Mich., estimated that 2100 men were inside the two Fisher Body plants there, but company officials said the number did not exceed 700. The union said members had returned to the buildings, entering through windows, and that three times as many men were in the factories as when the strike began.

The union employed a chef to direct the task of preparing meals for the sit-down strikers.

135,000 Face Idleness

General Motors officials estimated that increased shortages of materials would find 135,000 of its employees idle by the end of this week. The corporation said this would mean a daily wage loss of $1,000,000 and a daily net profit reduction of $330,000 to the firm.

The 69 domestic plants of General Motors are located in 35 cities in 14 states. It has more than 200,000 employees in the United States.

The plants closed by strikes are: Two Fisher body at Flint and one each at Atlanta, Ga., Kansas City, Mo., Cleveland and Norwood, Ohio; Chevrolet at Toledo and Norwood; Guide Lamp Company at Anderson, Ind.

Those completely idle or where operations are restricted: Chevrolet at Atlanta, Kansas City and Flint; Buick at Flint; Delco-Remy at Anderson; Hyatt Roller Bearing at Harrison, N. J.

Leaders Ponder Action

The union's board of strategy, empowered to declare a general strike against General Motors if it considered this necessary to accomplish the objectives outlined by Mr. Martin, continued its sessions at U. A. W. A. headquarters in Detroit. The outcome of its deliberations were not revealed.

So far, strikes have not been extended to any of General Motors factories in Detroit, the center of the automotive industry, but members of the local union at the Cadillac and Fleetwood body divisions asked the union for permission to call a sit down.

Union headquarters said it asked "them to hold off until we all sit down together, if that is what we decide to do." The Cadillac-Fleetwood local approved the authority given the strategy board to make the union's decision.

Washington in Touch

Department of Labor officials in Washington, D. C., kept in close touch with developments in the auto-labor situation. Observers for the department were on the scene in some of the strike centers. Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary and the department's chief mediator, said the department was ready to help arrange an amicable settlement.

Washington labor circles expressed the opinion that President Roosevelt would intervene if the union calls a general strike against General Motors.

United States Senator Robert M. La Follette sent two representatives of his Civil Liberties Committee to Flint.

Michigan's new Governor, Frank Murphy, also was keeping informed on the situation and declared after a conference with union officials that "there is not going to be any violence in this State."

Both Sides Urge Maritime Board To Settle Strike

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Spokesmen for striking seamen and for the American Steamship Owners' Association agreed today that the Federal Maritime Commission should use its authority to settle the maritime strike.

The strikers, through John Lawrenson, secretary of the joint marine strike council, appealed to the commission to use its influence in obtaining a referendum to decide whether the strike committee or officials of the International Seamen's Union should act as labor spokesmen for Atlantic and Gulf Coast workers.

The National Labor Relations Board would conduct the vote.

The commission, in a report in Washington, D. C., pleaded its hands were tied in the walkout. Ira A. Campbell, counsel for the steamship owners, said in a statement Sunday that the commission had "ample authority" to intervene.

"The commission," Mr. Lawrenson said, "must sense the necessity of a national wage scale for the merchant marine and it is in position to know the financial status of the ship lines.

"It, therefore, is the body to influence the ship lines to establish national, rather than separate, Atlantic and Pacific wages and working conditions in the merchant marine and to require the lines which are aided by subsidy to provide a fair share of their earnings for their personnel.

"The issue on the Atlantic and Gulf is the right of the strikers' representatives to speak for the men in negotiating wage contracts. The ship lines insist that we are not an official body and demand that contracts, which we hold are illegal and which were negotiated by union officials whom the men repudiated, be carried out."

The strikers' council announced a meeting would be held Thursday to discuss more active prosecution of the walkout.

Pacific Longshoremen Slated for Peace Talk

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5 (AP)—New peace discussions and a nation-wide radiocast on issues were scheduled today in the maritime strike, which shipping agencies claim has cost the Pacific Coast alone nearly $500,000,000 in lost revenue and wages.

For the first time since the strike began Oct. 29, a conference between the negotiating committee of the International Longshoremen's Union and shipowners was called.

The stevedores were the only group of seven striking unions that had not discussed strike issues with employers. Three other unions are deadlocked on key points, including control of hiring halls.

Mayor Angelo Rossi will radiocast (over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Company) at 7:30 p. m. (10:30 p. m., E. S. T.), the facts of the strike as he sees them.

Mayor Rossi will speak "because I believe the maritime strike situation has become a national issue—in fact, a national emergency."

Labor Secretary Confers With President on Strike; Senate Inquiry Mapped

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, called at the White House today to discuss with President Roosevelt latest developments in the strike of automobile workers in General Motors plants.

At the same time, it was disclosed at the Senate committee investigating civil liberties violations that General Motors labor troubles were on its program.

Although the committee did not make public its list of witnesses, investigators said "several high officials" of General Motors probably would be summoned to testify. Records of the corporation had been subpoenaed, too, they said.

Cabinet Meeting

Efforts of the union to organize automobile workers, and the corporation's defiance at the move also were slated for discussion at a Cabinet meeting.

U. S. Anti-Saloon League To Convene in Florida

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Anti-Saloon League of America announced Jan. 3 its twenty-ninth national convention would be held at St. Petersburg, Fla., Feb. 28 to March 3.

Bishop William N. Ainsworth of Macon, Ga., national president, is scheduled to make the keynote address. Officers will be elected for two years. The executive committee will be in session two days immediately before the convention.

Albania Returns Older Politicians To Cabinet Posts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA—Albania has a new Cabinet, and it represents victory for the older generation over the new.

The retiring government consisted largely of young men educated in the West and inspired by ideals of progress and emancipation. Young people have been steadily coming to the front in Albania and the formation over a year ago of a young Cabinet was in line with the general tendency.

Link Between Old and New

Veter politicians, however, were not pleased to be put aside, and as the majority of the members of Parliament belong to the "old school," they had much power. They favored an easy patriarchal regime, according to the old traditions, and by mobilizing all their forces, they were able to overthrow the younger ministers.

King Zog has had to bring the old and tried politicians back. Most of them are representative of Turkish times and inclined to follow Oriental methods. The new Prime Minister, Kotcho Kotta, has been Minister or Premier much of the time during the last decade, and is considered a link between the old and new.

Pro-Italian Policy Retained

The new Foreign Minister, Ekrem Libohova, is a soldier and diplomat of Turkish times. The new Minister of the Interior, Musa Yuka, has often been in power and is known to be a stanch reactionary, likewise Finance Minister Kol Phachi. The new Cabinet will follow King Zog's pro-Italian policy as all recent Albanian governments.

This political change looks like a step backward, but it is not considered important, for new elections will be held soon. It is hoped they will help Albania to keep moving slowly along the path of progress from old sultanic orientalism.

British Women Call For U. S. Help In Ending Spain's War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—British members of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom would like to see the United States invited to co-operate with the League of Nations in an effort to bring to an end the present conflict in Spain.

In a letter to Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, it is pointed out by the women that, while fully appreciating the delicacy of the situation in Europe, they cannot but recognize that, under the terms of Paragraph 2 of Article XI of the League Covenant, the war in Spain "threatens to disturb international peace," and that the League should make an immediate attempt to bring the Spanish conflict to an end.

They suggest that "in view of the attitude to the European situation revealed by President Roosevelt's speech at the Pan-American Conference," the League might well invite the co-operation of the United States in an effort for peace between the Spanish belligerents.

British Go on Letter Rampage And Do a Lot of 'Phoning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Smith, Jones and Brown, and all the other representative British families, are writing to one another so often that 250 letters postcards and the like, on an average, are being dropped through pillar-box mouths in Britain every second of the day and night throughout the year.

Revealed in an analysis of post office business here for 1935 is the fact that new high records have been established, with 7,530,000,000 letters and postcards sent during the year, an increase of 400,000,000 over 1934.

A Lot of Talking, Too

New high records have also been established during 1935 for telephone calls, 1,820,000,000 of which were made, not counting wrong numbers. That makes just about 140,000,000 more than in the previous year.

The number of telephone instruments in service has risen to nearly 2,600,000, approximately 1,000,000 of which are in use in London.

In buying stamps and pressing Button A on the public telephone instrument, as well as in paying bills, the British public handed £901,000,000 to the Post Office in return for the services rendered.

And a Big Surplus

The net surplus left over after the Post Office's own bills, for wages, electricity, rents and the like, had been paid, worked out at £11,170,529, of this sum £10,750,000 was contributed to the Exchanger, and £420,529 remained as the balance for the Post Office Fund.

Other statistics show that 11,000 more persons were employed by the Post Office, 1400 new public call boxes were erected, and the total of exchanges increased to 5500.

Smith, Jones and Brown are probably wondering now if it really matters after all about those telephone calls they "meant" to make, the parcels they could not find time to send and all those letters they quite forgot to post.

Communal Living in Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Two isolated communities of limited size where systems of communal living are in actual operation have come to light in the northeast corner of Spain.

They are those of Port de la Selva, a fishing village, run by a co-operative organization, in a fold of the Pyrenees mountains and Anso, a group of peasants who live in archaic conditions of self-sufficiency in a valley the approach to which is through a narrow limestone gorge.

Own Boats and Theater

Both of these communities are described by Mr. John Langdon-Davies in his informative work, "Behind the Spanish Barricades."

In Port de la Selva, Mr. Langdon-Davies found that the fishermen own their own nets, boats, curing factory, stores, refrigerating plant, olive oil refinery, olive groves, lorries, café, hotel, theater and assembly room. They have insurance against mishap whether to themselves or to their boats. They use their own token money which passes among them more frequently than coin of the realm.

Ordinarily they send their fish in to Barcelona for sale, but when there is a glut they take it off the market by curing it themselves. When the weather is against fishing they busy themselves in olive grove, vineyard or vegetable patch. The standard of living is not very high but it is secure. "To sit in the café at Port de la Selva," Mr. Langdon-Davies says, "is to be in an atmosphere of free men."

Free Education and Shaves

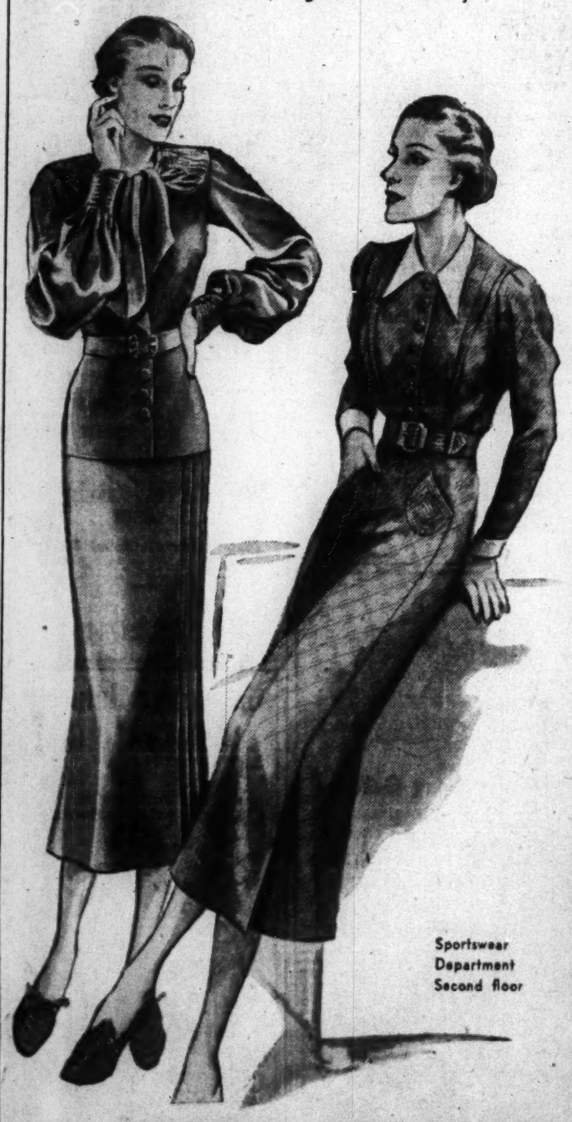
In Anso the place is run by a doctor and a schoolmaster. Every taxpayer is entitled without further payment to a weekly shave, also to free education for his children and to books and advice for his entire household including skilled care for his animals.

Visiting the library Mr. Langdon-Davies found all of the books out on loan. He was also told that only two persons in the entire community were unable to read. Yet Spain, he adds, is a country where in some parts 60 per cent of the population is illiterate.

"The women of Anso," Mr. Langdon-Davies says, "wear Elizabethan ruffs and long plaited dresses of green, the men cover their heads with a black handkerchief, the knot of which hangs down like a pigtail, and over this they wear a black hat. Round their waists is wound a purple sash 20 inches wide; their knee-breeches are slashed open at the knee showing a purple lining; their stockings are white, and their sandals Roman."

SALE

Many are the attractive bargains offered throughout January.



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China's Coming of Age: Chiang-Chang Incident Reveals National Unity

China's Coming of Age—A Postscript

By William Henry Chamberlin

Monitor Representative in the Far East, Who Has Just Completed a Tour of the Main Points Affected by the Critical Turn of Events in China. He Now Adds Another Article to the Original Series of Five Which Have Been Appearing in the Monitor, in Which He Sums Up the Situation in the Light of Subsequent Events

MANILA—From a recent visit to China I carried away a strong impression of increasing national unity and national consciousness. Political unity had been advanced through the absorption of the Southwestern provinces. Communism had been banished to a remote area of the vast, sparsely populated Chinese Northwest.

Economic unity had been promoted through the successful functioning of a nationwide managed currency system and through a broad program of railway construction, which tended to break down the old provincial isolation and separatism. There were also less tangible forces that were working in the same direction—a growing resentment against Japanese pressure—the cumulative effects of a generation of modern education on China's governing class.

Chiang's Kidnaping

This pattern of growing national unity was apparently rudely smashed by the sensational news which reached me in Manila: that one of Chiang Kai-shek's chief lieutenants, Chang Hsaio-liang, the former ruler of Manchuria who was ousted by the Japanese, had seized the person of the Generalissimo in Sianfu, capital of Shensi province, and was then apparently endeavoring to extort personal and political concessions by means of this extraordinary coup d'état.

One's first reaction to this news was that, as the title of a recent book suggests, China's ways are indeed dark. During my visit to Nanking and Shanghai I talked with scores of influential and well-informed Chinese and foreign observers. There was much apprehension of pressure from without, of stronger Japanese action as a result of the diplomatic deadlock in Nanking and the military deadlock in Suiyuan. There was never even a suggestion that Chiang might be stabbed in the back by one of his chief subordinates.

Unpredictable

Obviously a move like Chang Hsaio-liang's—like the Japanese military revolt of Feb. 26, 1936, to which it bears some traces of psychological similarity—could not have been predicted. Had it been even vaguely rumored in advance, it could not have occurred. That it actually did take place may be a striking indication that perhaps Chiang Kai-shek, shrewd and wily politician that he is, did not fully appreciate how shaky was the edifice of personal power which he had painstakingly built up during the last decade.

The Sianfu kidnaping, spectacular as it is, by no means invalidates the general impression of objective students of the Chinese situation that time and economic circumstances are working for national unity. In this connection the views of Dr. Hu Shih, one of China's greatest scholars and a man with a keen western political sense, are worth quoting:

"My own opinion is that, whatever may happen to Chiang, the work of national unification which he has achieved will not be lost. Even in anticipation of the worst possibilities the Government will carry on and the nation will carry on. . . Regarding the Communist movement let me assure the world that since the winter of 1934 communism as an armed rebellion has reached its lowest ebb and no longer counts as an important factor. It will not be strengthened by the defection of long demoralized troops under Chang Hsaio-liang."

Two Elements

Without endeavoring to predict an uncertain future course of development one may note two elements, one internal and the other international, in China's latest crisis.

First, despite the centralizing efforts of Chiang Kai-shek the tradition of the medieval "condotierri," or captains of hired mercenaries, is still strong in China. There are many fewer independent or semi-independent warlords than there were during the troubled 15 years that elapsed between the fall of the empire and the rise of the Kuomintang. But a disgruntled general like Chang Hsaio-liang, who has held together a nucleus of his old Manchurian troops, has proved able to carry out a coup that would be unthinkable in a well organized western state.

There were several reasons apparently why the "Young Marshal," despite his outward professions of loyalty to Chiang Kai-shek, was disgruntled. Chinese memories are long; and Chang Hsiao-liang has not forgotten the scanty support which he received from the central Government in resisting the Japanese. In addition to this, there was apparently a new ground of discontent in an order to shift his army from the northwest to the southern Province of Fukien.

International Angle

An international element also enters into the situation. The Chinese Communists, against whom Chang Hsiao-liang was carrying on what may have been only a shadow campaign, have received imperative orders from Moscow to drop the social revolutionary part of their program and to concentrate exclusively on anti-Japanese slogans. This is in line with the whole trend of Soviet policy in China: to abandon the idea of setting up a Soviet regime there and to revert to the old game, which was played not very successfully in 1925, 1926 and 1927—of playing for the favor of individual fickle warlords.

There is not the slightest reason to suppose that Chang Hsiao-liang, any more than any other Chinese warlord, is in sympathy with the ideas of Marx and Lenin. But a denatured Chinese communism, purged of all revolutionary content, committed merely to a program of Chinese nationalism and anti-Japanism, might be a useful ladder on which to climb into power.

For New Buffer State

The strength of the Communist armies in the northwest is variously estimated at 100,000 and 150,000 men; and more attractive, probably, than the Communist armies is the prospect of subsidies and munition shipments from the Soviet Union.

Supported by Russia, Chang Hsiao-liang might hope to maintain himself indefinitely in the northwest and some day, in the event that the Soviet Union should win a victory over Japan, to return in triumph to his old domain of Manchuria.

Should something in the nature of this scheme materialize, another vast area of China would pass under foreign influence and the Soviet Union would feel that it possessed a new buffer state in China to supplement its two existing virtual protectorates: Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang.

Scene of Naval Incidents

Drawn by a Staff Artist

Ships of Four Nations Involved in Spanish Conflict

Naval Raids in Spain's War

By the Associated Press

Ships of four nations were involved last night in naval difficulties growing out of the Spanish civil war. They were:

GERMAN—The freighter Palos, seized by Spanish Basque Nationalists, released, but part of its asserted "contraband" cargo held, together with one Spanish passenger.

The Pluto, reported "provisionally" captured by the Basques Dec. 20.

BRITISH—The Etrib, fired on by insurgent vessels in the Straits of Gibraltar New Year's eve.

The Blackhill, shelled by Spanish Fascists last week in Bay of Biscay.

SPANISH—The Soton, shelled and forced ashore by a German warship in the Bay of Biscay.

The Aragon, seized by German Admiral Graf Spee and conducted to an unidentified port (possibly Guetaria, between Bilbao and San Sebastian).

Marta Junquera, detained by German warship and taken to unidentified port.

RUSSIAN — The Komiles, halted by insurgent cruiser in Straits of Gibraltar Sunday night, held at Ceuta, Spanish Morocco, but later released.

Seven other Russian boats reported interned temporarily at Ceuta including the Krasny Profintern, Bela Kun, Moscow, Maxim Gorky, Postisheff, Katayama and Kuban.

U. S. Rushes Arms Embargo

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee group, also emphatically favored inclusion of war materials in such an embargo. But resistance from spokesmen for various producing areas — like Texas, which is equally important in oil and cotton —blocked previous legislation.

May Decide Right Moment

But the resolution is said to resemble the Chaco Arms Embargo resolution. That resolution permitted the President—if he found it would contribute to the re-establishment of peace—to place an embargo on arms and munitions of war against both belligerents. It was not discretionary in the sense of allowing the President to choose between belligerents, but it was flexible in permitting him to decide at what moment the embargo should be applied.

Drafting of the resolution in this form gives a new clue to the type of discretionary authority President Roosevelt would prefer. The isolationist group, led by Senators Nye and Clark, sought to make the imposition of an embargo mandatory with the outbreak of war, and attempted to leave as little latitude as possible over the question of war's existence.

The Chaco embargo, and presumably the Spanish embargo, gives the President wide discretion in considering (a) the beneficial effects of an embargo upon the war situation, (b) consulting only himself, (c) ending the embargo at his will. Discretion in all these matters was specifically endorsed by the Supreme Court.

Chinese Culture Lauded in Makeup Of Americanism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Young Americans of Chinese ancestry should not be content merely to try to fit themselves into the American pattern of life. They are not making the best of citizenship opportunities unless they contribute to Americanism some of the rich cultural background they have inherited from the Orient.

Such is the opinion of youth King-Chau Mui, Chinese consul general in Hawaii, and he is advising Hawaii's 8000 Chinese-American students accordingly. It is not enough for them, he believes, merely to ape the Americans by dressing smartly according to western fashions, by learning to speak the accepted language and attempting to adopt the American's ideals, customs and points of view. Added to their American makeup, he believes, should be a thorough acquaintance with and appreciation of their own heritage.

Mixed Culture

Americanism, he pointed out, is not a pure culture, and young Chinese-Americans should be proud to add to it, just as the English, the French and the Germans have done. To encourage a study of the language, Consul General Mui referred to large libraries of Chinese works now being collected and established in different cultural centers outside of the Orient. He mentioned specifically China's International Library at Geneva and the plans for establishing a similar institution in New York.

Commercial Help

Less than one half of the 8000 Chinese-American students in the territory have a working knowledge of their ancestral language, the consul general observed. Not only will cultural advantages result from a better knowledge of China, but commercial advantages also will accrue, he declared. "American citizens of Chinese ancestry," said he, "can splendidly serve America and themselves. Hawaii's young Chinese are in a position to help bring China and America to a better understanding and closer co-operation. They are the most logical envoys between the two countries. They can help promote in the world a richer life for mankind. By making themselves better American citizens, they become better citizens of the world."

Alderman Indicted On Lottery Charge

HUDSON, N. Y., Jan. 5 (AP)—The Columbia County Grand Jury returned yesterday an indictment against Alderman Stephen J. Banks of Hudson on a charge of violating the state lottery law in the sale of a mutuel slip. Mr. Banks, who was represented by former Judge Samuel B. Coffin, pleaded not guilty before Supreme Court Justice Sidney F. Foster and the case was referred to County Court, which will convene here Jan. 18. Police Chief Thomas L. Connors preferred the charge.

Fascists Swing Force Northwest In Madrid Drive

MADRID, Jan. 5 (AP)—Spanish insurgents swung their left flank to the important El Escorial communications road on the northwest of Madrid today.

The villages of Aravaca and Pozuelo appeared threatened after the Government defenders had withdrawn from Majadahonda. To the south of the fighting front, Boadilla del Monte remained the lone Government outpost.

A thick mist overhung the theater of war, slowing up operations, but cannon boomed dully throughout the night.

Casualties of yesterday's air raid were given officially as 60 dead, with 200 or 300 wounded. Defense Junta officials pleaded for the speedy evacuation of non-combatant men, women and children.

In an administrative shift following the raid, the Socialist Emilio Barahona succeeded 21-year-old Santiago Carrilo as Commissar of Public Order.

Information from Bilbao, on the Bay of Biscay in northern Spain, said 22 fascist planes bombed that city and three were shot down in an aerial battle over the outskirts.

The Air Ministry said that all pilots of the captured planes were Germans.

Three persons were killed at Murcia, north of Cartagena in the opposite corner of the country, reports said, and many were wounded when three fascist bombers dropped 12 missiles on a factory.

The same planes were said to have flown over Albacete and the nearby town of Pozo Canada, dropping the rest of their bombs.

A fascist hydroplane also was reported to have flown over Murcia but Government pursuit planes, the dispatches said, chased it to sea.

Other reports said that 500 of Gen. Francisco Franco's insurgent troops were killed and 27 captured at Mirador and De Espinosa, Santander Province, in northern Spain.

Government militiamen captured commanding positions on Mount Naranco on Oviedo, reports from Gijon said, and heavily shelled the nearby city of El Grado.

Crated Planes Ready To Start for Spain

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Five crated planes, on lighters lying alongside the Spanish freighter Mar Cantabrico at a Brooklyn pier, were identified last night as part of those recently sold to the Spanish Government.

North Beach airport attendants said the boxed planes, ready to be stowed on the ship which is to sail today or Wednesday, were the ones they had dismantled for Vimalert, Ltd., of Jersey City, for shipment to the Spanish loyalist government. It was Robert Cuse, president of the concern, who pressed the State Department for the shipment permission when a loophole was discovered in the neutrality act.

Airport attendants said one of the five planes was the Lady Peace, in which Dick Merrill, transport pilot, and Harry Richman, Broadway singer, crossed and recrossed the Atlantic several months ago.

While none of the lot was built for military purposes, each could be quickly converted into fast, light bombers.

A sixth plane, an amphibion, was being crated at the airport with a lighter standing by.

Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

London triangle, within which future European policy should be framed. Such a lineup would exclude Bolshevik Russia and France, contaminated with Bolshevik ideas, though just how democratic Britain could be pardoned and accepted is not as yet clear.

The Third Reich is for the moment most concerned regarding the Italian attitude toward the Spanish civil war, after this agreement between Rome and London. The recent landing of 4000 Italian volunteers at Cadiz, together with the statement that Italy will not tolerate the Catalonia republic, which is Bolshevik, or under Russian influence, is accepted as sufficient evidence for the moment that the Rome-Berlin axis continues to function.

Support "In Principle"

The Italian interpretation of intervention also suits Germany admirably and it is assumed that both states still feel satisfied with Count Ciano's statement on Oct. 25 in which he proclaimed the joint adhesion of Italy and Germany to the "principle" of non-intervention in Spanish affairs. If Italy continues to give merely support "in principle" to the Anglo-French proposals regarding "volunteers," Germany will be quite satisfied.

Italian attacks upon Russia are also reproduced with laudatory comments by the German press, as further proof that Italy is fully alive to "Europe's greatest danger."

Spanish Fascists Give Pledge Of Safety to British Shipping

BERLIN, Jan. 5 (AP)—Following is a German ultimatum radioed today from the German Cruiser Königsberg to the Spanish Government at Valencia:

"Now that two steamers, the Aragon and the Marta Junquera, have been seized by German sea forces, a demand herewith is made once more for the surrender of the passenger and the remainder of the cargo from the German steamer Palos in return for the release of the seized Spanish vessels.

"If within three days, that is, by 8 a. m. Friday, the demand has not been fulfilled, the steamers and their cargoes will be disposed of by the German Government in a settlement with the Spanish Government recognized by her.

"In the event of repetition of acts of piracy against German merchantmen, the German Government will be compelled to adopt further measures."

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Great Britain is reported to have ordered warships put in readiness today to stand out to sea at a moment's notice.

British warships won a pledge of respect today from fascist Spanish sea patrols.

The commander of the British Destroyer Grafton, which nosed into the harbor of Cadiz to make sharp representations against the New Year's eve halting of the English merchantman Etrib by insurgent trawlers, wirelessed home authorities that he had received "satisfactory" promises that British shipping rights in and near the Straits of Gibraltar will be respected.

It Was a Mistake

Orders to that effect have been flashed to the insurgent patrol boats the Grafton's commander said. It was understood the insurgents said they had mistaken the Etrib for another foreign vessel "under suspicion." She was fired upon and halted, but was not boarded and was permitted to proceed.

With British warships under orders to stand out to sea if the Admiralty decides their guns are needed to enforce freedom of the troubled waters off Spain, war risk insurance rates for shipping in those seas suddenly doubled.

Even British vessels were being charged 1 per cent, compared to ½ per cent a week ago.

Rates on Spanish steamers with Spanish crews were quoted at 5 per cent.

The insurgent pledges from Cadiz, which omitted the customary apology, eased acute fear of British embroilment in Straits hostilities, but left unsettled the prospect for British merchantmen in other coastal areas of Spain.

Gen. Francisco Franco, the insurgent dictator-designate, has not answered a British protest over the shelling of the English freighter Blackhill in the Bay of Biscay by insurgent trawlers.

Still awaited here were the German, Italian and Portuguese replies to the Franco-British demand for cessation of sailings by foreign volunteers to Spain.

Complicating this question in embarassing fashion was information, which British officials insisted was reliable, to the effect that Italy, over the holidays, had landed 10,000 men in Spain.

The International Non-Intervention subcommittee prepared for another session under conditions admittedly pessimistic. Members said their hands were tied until the volunteer question was settled.

Official Confimation

The Government officially confirmed reports that it possessed information more than 10,000 Italians have arrived in Spain during the past fortnight.

In addition to 4000 landed at the insurgent port of Cadiz on New Year's Day, authoritative sources said 6500 other Italians arrived there around Christmas.

The Jan. 1 contingent was said to have landed from the Italian military transport Lombardia.

French diplomatic circles said the first group of troops was landed on Dec. 22.

Eden Back in London

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden ended his vacation and returned to London to handle the critical situation.

Although informed circles took a serious view of the danger to British ships and the landing of the Italian "volunteers," official action was reserved pending a conference between Mr. Eden and Cabinet members.

The Italian action caused surprise in coming on the heels of an Anglo-French appeal to stop the flow of aid to Gen. Francisco Franco and almost simultaneously with the signing of the Anglo-Italian Mediterranean accord.

A protest was made against the shelling of the British steamer Blackhill by insurgent warships.

The protest was drafted by Sir Henry Chilton, British Ambassador to Spain, and warned vigorously against any repetition of the incident in which 26 shells were hurled at the Blackhill before a Basque warship came to the rescue.

At the same time the destroyer Grafton carried a similar protest to insurgent naval headquarters at Ceuta, Morocco, over the halting of the British steamer Etrib by an insurgent trawler on Dec. 31.

17 Warships Near By

Seventeen warships already have been massed in the troubled waters about the Spanish peninsula under orders, it was learned.

The present grouping of Britain's fleet in Spanish waters allows two battle cruisers, one battleship, one depot ship and 13 destroyers to be always within easy striking distance of strategic points in the "danger zone."

Apart from the destroyer Glowworm, en route to Marseilles with refugees from the British Embassy at Madrid, they are based as follows:

Battle cruiser Hood, destroyers Grafton, Gypsy and Vanoc at Gibraltar; battleship Barham and destroyer Grenade at Palma; battle cruiser Repulse at Tangier; depot ship Resource and destroyer Griffin at Alicante; destroyers Grenville at Barcelona, Greyhound at Valencia, Gallant at Malaga, Foresight at St. Jean de Luz, Fame at Bilbao, Fearless at Santander, and Foxhound at Vigo.

Italian Denial

Despite Italian denials that volunteers had been landed at Cadiz, British spokesmen stood firm on their information without revealing its source.

Observers were undetermined what action England might be able to take under the recently signed trade accord.

They said that the agreement only returned Britain and Italy to the same diplomatic position before their relations became strained over Italian conquest of Ethiopia and the only connection it had with Spain was assurances Spanish territorial integrity would be maintained.

The Italian reply to the non-intervention proposal was awaited eagerly as perhaps forming a basis for some action clarifying the situation.

It was generally felt the Italian reply as well as the German would be unfavorable in view of the late developments.

German halting and seizing of Spanish ships was regarded as outside the sphere of British influence and informed circles expressed the "hope" that Germany would not continue her quarrel with the Spanish Government to the point of open intervention on the side of the insurgents.

Reich Officials Plan New Retaliatory Moves

BERLIN, Jan. 4 (AP)—Reich officials met today to draft a new pronouncement on retaliatory action by their warships in Spanish waters.

They said the pronouncement would deal—among other things—with seizure by the German cruiser Königsberg of the Spanish steamer Marta Junquera, third such vessel to be detained or halted by the German men o'war.

At the same time the official German news agency announced that the German freighter Pluto had been stopped by armed Spanish Basque trawlers 21 miles off Bilbao prior to the seizure of the German freighter Palos, key incident in the new Spanish marine tension.

The Pluto was reported to have been forced to follow two of the trawlers for two hours on Dec. 20, after shells had been fired across her bows.

Dispatches from Bayonne, France, today said that shipping circles had heard reports of the "provisional capture" of the Pluto by an armed Basque patrol ship. It was not known if the incident was that of Dec. 20 or a new one.

The semi-official report of the Pluto capture said:

"The Pluto incident reveals that the Red Spanish Government a long time ago ordered its sea force to act against German merchant ships, even if outside Spanish waters."

Rome Brands Reports 'Categorically False'

ROME, Jan. 5 (AP)—High authorities repeated today their denials that 6000 Italian volunteers had landed at Cadiz, Spain. The reports were characterized as "categorically false."

When informed that the story came semi-officially from the Foreign Office in London they scoffed at that as the probable origin and said such reports usually come "from such newspapers as L'Humanité of Paris and were therefore unworthy of belief."

Saskatchewan Surveys Its Northwest Corner

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—Provincial Government officials will make an economic survey of the deposits of coal, glass sands, oil shale, and natural gas formations in the Wapawekka lake area, 125 miles northeast of this northern Saskatchewan city.

The Prince Albert Board of Trade is hopeful that should valuable commercial possibilities be uncovered, a proposed railway from Prince Albert to Goldfields, far in the northwest corner of the province might be routed through the new district.

Nanking to Hold Pardoned Marshal Under Discipline

NANKING, Jan. 5 (AP)—Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, fully pardoned by the highest civil authority for his recent rebellion in northwest China, last night remained "subject to severe military discipline to be decided by the Military Affairs Commission," a Government mandate announced.

This came a few hours after the Council of State had granted a pardon canceling the 10-year prison sentence handed down last week by the Military Affairs Commission sitting as a court-martial.

Officials interpreted the mandate to mean that while under discipline —not imprisonment—the Marshal will be unable to hold military posts and his movements will be subject to approval of his military superiors.

However, it was stated, all his civil rights are restored. The court-martial sentenced him to five years' deprivation of such rights. Some officials believed that the mandate would mean little, since it was considered that the army's demands for discipline have been satiafied.

Marshal Chang, it was expected, will go into retirement after termination of his technical detention in the home of Dr. H. H. Kung, Acting Premier. It has been authoritatively suggested that he will make a long journey abroad.

The leniency shown by the State Council was considered the result of the recommendation of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, whom Marshal Chang held captive at Sianfu from Dec. 12 to Dec. 25.

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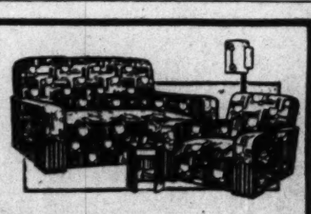
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Finance Called Cause of American Swing to 'Left'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — "Left and Right are purely comparative terms. They convey no absolute significance," said Austin Lewis, author, lecturer and attorney, in an address before the Commonwealth Club of California on the subject "How Far Left?"

"The question of what is 'Left,' depends upon the state of development of a society. What is 'Left' in Spain or France or in many other parts of the world might be accepted as a matter of course in Great Britain or Scandinavia or California," Mr. Lewis said. "What would be considered as 'Left' in Mississippi or Arkansas would be regarded as far below the necessary human standard in California.

"The direction of the 'Left' in English-speaking countries may be summarized as the carrying out of a program of social security and the use of credit and finance, socially, for the subsidizing of that program."

Three Stages of Capital

In the 150 years since this country became a nation we have passed through three stages of economic development, Mr. Lewis said.

First, the economic period of mercantilism. That is a period in which trading capital was the dominant capital.

Then we went to industrial capitalism, in which industry was the dominant capital.

Today we have gone into a period in which finance capital is the principal capital.

The control of finance capital is a new thing with us, the speaker said.

"We are 50 years behind Great Britain in the stage of capitalism attained, and for that reason lag behind in developing a 'Left' which represents the natural antithesis to finance capital.

British Unionism

"In Britain, the supremacy of finance capital produced imperialism, a greatly developed unionism of labor, an attempt to regulate world affairs through the League of Nations, and finally a Labor Party which has already held office, and now is the Opposition to the Nationalist Government.

"It is very interesting to watch how closely human beings tread the same paths under identical or practically identical economic conditions. Our period of finance capital is producing phenomena which very strikingly reproduce those which occurred in Britain. If you examine the history of the great London dock strike in the eighties and compare it with that in San Francisco, two years ago, you will note very close resemblances not only in methods and results, but in the very personnel.

Social Legislation Advances

"When we consider the 'Left,' we had better confine ourselves to a study of the direction taken by political opponents of finance capitalism in the English-speaking countries. We shall find that that opposition takes two main lines, one an attack on finance capitalism itself, and the other a development of social legislation which constantly tends to diminish the power of finance capitalism and which will, if persisted in, ultimately destroy it."

Mr. Lewis say that "Security" is the new political slogan; security from the three great fears—unemployment, war and old age. The state and the powers of the state are being constantly more steadily used to enforce the demands of the people for what is termed "security."

Taking Away Excess Wealth

"The 'Right' says the issue is between liberty and security—that in order to attain the security demanded the form of political democracy will have to be destroyed. The 'Left' says that in order that there may be sufficient security for the people, the excess wealth of the possessing groups will have to be taken away.

"That is the way in which the struggle between 'Right' and 'Left' is shaping itself. It has so shaped itself in Great Britain and the British Commonwealth of Nations, and it gives signs of so shaping itself here."

Buried Towns of North Sinai Explored by British Expedition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—The third season of excavation in the fruitful site of North Sinai has been started by Sir Flinders Petrie, "Grand Old Man" of Palestinian archaeology.

Sir Flinders, accompanied by Lady Petrie, his co-worker on all his expeditions, and several students, left Jerusalem in a green omnibus in which they lived as wanderers for two months while engaged on researches in Syria.

The party proceeded to Gaza, the ancient town so closely associated with Samson, whence they continued across the sand dunes to Sheik-es-Zoweid. On the site where Sir Flinders is continuing his excavations this winter, he previously discovered the remains of 12 ancient towns, one below the other.

A Frontier Fortress

The veteran archaeologist established these as ranging from the Christian era back to 1200 B. C. These towns, according to Sir Flinders, represented the frontier fortress between Palestine and Egypt, which seems to have been rebuilt and fortified once in each century.

The site lies nine miles west of the present frontier. It has produced an interesting sequence of small objects ranging through 12 centuries and has served to demonstrate how possessions and commodities of a town are controlled by outward circumstances of politics and changing economic conditions.

There are still four or more towns below those already discovered and it will be the task of the present expedition to examine them.

Part of Necropolis

Another "dig" now being worked is at Sheikh Avreik, near Nahalal, in the northern part of Palestine. This expedition is being conducted by Dr. Benjamin Maisler, on behalf of the Jewish Exploration Society, which began work on the site in October.

Dr. Maisler is exploring a Jewish catacomb uncovered there, and supposed to be part of the necropolis of Besara, which was at one time the residence of the Jewish Sanhedrin.

The catacomb consists of a corridor cut into the rock, from which the tomb branches off in three levels. The excavators found the entrances to the tombs closed by stone doors which swung on their axes. The doors were variously decorated and Hebrew and Greek inscriptions were found on most of them.

12 Chambers Found

The excavation of the corridor is now being completed. So far, 12 large chambers have been found, each of them branching off into three, four or five smaller rooms. One of the chambers recently opened is of excellent architectonic construction, has some fine wall decorations and has yielded many Hebrew and Greek inscriptions.

Another chamber has some excellent decorations and Greek, Hebrew and Palmyrian inscriptions on the walls. One relief plaque shows a man riding a horse and holding a sword. Another depicts a man holding a weapon in one hand and leading a horse by the reins with the other. Two candelabra in red pigment are painted on the wall with the word "peace" in Hebrew at the side of each. A marble tablet completely covered the opening and had a Greek inscription stating that it was placed there by the sons of a certain respected Leontes.

Other decorations in some of the remaining chambers are seven branched candlesticks, rosettes, portraits, drawings of animals and geometrical designs. Pottery of the Roman period has also been found.

Resort in Victoria Halts Flat Building In Area of Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Huge buildings containing hundreds of residential flats which are springing up in all parts of the city and suburbs are stamped as a menace by town planners and health authorities. So far, municipal organizations have been powerless to stop this mushroom system of housing, but the St. Kilda City Council recently appealed to the Supreme Court on novel grounds, and won its case.

A company proposed to erect an 11-story building containing 228 flats in the heart of a residential area. The council banned the work, declaring that the building could not be classed as a residence when it was clearly a business proposition. With this opinion, the court agreed.

In spite of that, the problem of "institution" homes has not been solved. St. Kilda Road, recognized as one of the most attractive in the world, is slowly being lined with mammoth structures where once stately old homes were shaded by the famous avenues of trees.

Elsewhere the modern flat building threatens to become the slum of the future, it is contended. Town planners have tried to make the metropolitan City Council realize the danger and they are hopeful that the St. Kilda decision will strengthen their hands.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Bergner and Barrie

By Harold Hobson

LONDON—Miss Elisabeth Bergner's appearance in Sir James Barrie's "The Boy David," at His Majesty's, is easily the biggest London theatrical event of the past year. Sir James had not written a full-length play since "Mary Rose," more than a decade and a half ago; while Miss Bergner, in her first and only performance before the English public in 1933 in Miss Margaret Kennedy's "Escape Me Never," registered what Mr. C. B. Cochran, England's foremost impresario, vouches for as the greatest popular success of the century.

Moreover, her supporting cast is brilliant. There is Sir John Martin-Harvey, bringing a veritable breath from the theater of the days of Irving, to play the part of the prophet Samuel. There is the magnificent Saul, terrible in anger, of Mr. Godfrey Tearle. For the denunciations of Nathan there is the superb voice of Mr. Ion Swinley, whilst the character of Ophir, the most faithful of Saul's captains, is in the hands of Mr. Leon Quartermaine. To crown all, the scenery has been designed by Ernst Stern and Augustus John.

There is another point to add interest to the production. Foreign stars in the recent past blazed away in the London theatrical skies with such vigor that native artists were quite eclipsed. But lately several of these players, who seemed so amazing on their first appearance, have had their reputations sadly tarnished. In their second presentation before the public they attempted to reproduce the same effects as in their first; and three of the most notable of them failed in swift succession. Miss Bergner is the last of them; and it is hardly too much to say that on her shoulders in "The Boy David" rests the reputation in England of Continental acting.

♪ ♪ ♪

The chief objection that is brought against other European players in England is that they can do their special type of part superbly, but cannot do any other kind of part. Now in "Escape Me Never," Miss Bergner showed her mastery of the role of a cheeky little waif who had a heart intensely loyal. The record of David reveals a character having practically nothing in common with the Gemma Jones of Miss Kennedy's play. David is a poet, one of the greatest of poets. He is also a soldier, whom one of Saul's warriors calls "a mighty valiant man, and a man of war," and there is something of the tribal fierceness of the old Hebrews still left in him, as witness the threats he utters to Goliath. In another part of the same speech there shines that clear understanding of Deity which is David's most permanently valuable quality. For Miss Bergner to step from Gemma Jones to a character like this would indeed be a feat of acting.

As a matter of fact, she does not do so. Nor is she apparently asked to do so. The David of Sir James Barrie's play is not the David of the Bible. Occasionally, it is true, Sir James's David breaks into the noble music of the Psalms or of the lament over Saul and Jonathan. This only makes the elfin simplicity and studied naïveté of the rest of the dialogue the more obvious by contrast. There is nothing of the warrior about this David. It would be patently absurd for him to think of trying on Saul's armor. It would crush him to the ground.

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The fact is that Sir James has seen something essentially akin between the Peter Pannish whimsicality of his own genius and the gamine pathos of Miss Bergner. From this point of view it was an excellent idea for him to write a play for her. But unfortunately the subject he has chosen proves to be completely unsuited to either of their abilities. Even when Sir James strives to retain something of the Biblical quality of the accepted account of David, he alters it to suit his own temper, and alters it for the worse. He makes David speak of the deepest matters in an inarticulate whisper, and avoid the utterance of the word God as though he were an African native laboring under the tyrannical fear of a taboo.

There are several touches of the authentic Barrie humor, but the main theme is not well suited to them. One cannot say even as much as this for Miss Bergner. In "Escape Me Never" an ingenious twist of the plot made her foreign accent acceptable; in "The Boy David" it jars constantly, and ruins the actual Biblical quotations. No one can imagine how little Miss Bergner makes of the magnificent lament, "How are the mighty fallen, and the weapons of war perished," except those, perhaps, who recently heard another Continental actress, Miss Eugénie Léontovich, declaim Cleopatra's threnody for Antony, "O, withered is the garland of the war." Almost all through the play Miss Bergner lengthens her vowels in a sort of comic howl that is tiresome in the extreme.

The Chicago Opera Season

By Felix Borowski

CHICAGO—Dramatic music, as represented by the performances of the Chicago City Opera Company, came to an end with an interpretation of Halévy's "La Juive" (Dec. 13). Now that the Civic Opera House once more is steeped in silence, consideration of the season results in the conviction that it was by all means the most admirable that the local organization has offered there. There was no evidence in it of the artistic gaucheries that had characterized performances in earlier seasons, and there were more positive excellences.

Mr. Longone, who directs the destinies of the company with skill and sagacity, brought to Chicago from New York a number of the Metropolitan Opera's best "stars." Those he surrounded by singers who, comparatively unknown, made it clear that they possessed good voices and talent, too. If it is true—and undoubtedly it is—that Lily Pons, Giovanni Martinelli, Lawrence Tibbett, Enzo Pinza and others of their rank were as effective at the box office as on the stage, it would be unjust not to declare that many of their humbler colleagues accomplished much in song and action to build up the ensemble.

♪ ♪ ♪

The repertory leant heavily, of course, on old works that the public has taken to its heart; but there was one novelty—Gruenberg's "Jack and the Beanstalk"— and some happy revivals such as Charpentier's "Louise," Delibes's "Lakmé," Respighi's "La Fiamma," Verdi's "Otello" and the "Mignon" of Ambroise Thomas. Probably with the intention of pleasing propagandists for opera in English, Mr. Longone contrived performances of Puccini's "Gianni Schicchi" and Smetana's "The Bartered Bride" in the vernacular. Victory for the latter seemed indecisive. Puccini's work—or, at least, the humor of it—did indeed appear to evoke more amusement than it had seemed to evoke before, but only a moderate percentage of the text was projected over the footlights.

Possibly the two most interesting happenings of the season were connected with the first appearances of Mme. Galli-Curci and of a 15-year-old high school girl, Miss Betty Jaynes—both connected with two performances respectively of Puccini's "La Bohème." Mme. Galli-Curci had not sung for a number of seasons and great public curiosity was made evident by the news of her impending début as a lyric artist. It was an ironic circumstance that the tremendous acclamation which was given to the singer when she appeared, and before she had sung a note, apparently destroyed her vocal equilibrium and made it impossible for her to do her best. Of the youthful Miss Jaynes comparatively little was expected—for children have had little chance to stagger listeners in opera houses. It was all the more astonishing, therefore, that her voice and vocal method proved to be of the most admirable kind, and that her histrionic conception of Mimi was more poignant and more sympathetic than that of many other and much more experienced vocalists who had sung the role.

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The programs of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra have continued to demonstrate the remarkable virtuosity of that organization and of Mr. Stock, its leader. Their novelties have not, as yet, been very numerous. Ernest Schelling (Nov. 26) offered a work which, entitled "Suite Varié," brought forward his quite uncommon imaginative power as well as his grasp of orchestral color. A Concerto for orchestra by Max Trapp gave representation to a German composer who is much better known in his native country than he is here. The concerto suggested that Mr. Trapp is a creator of talent whose musical personality has been decked out with the trappings of ultra-modernism, but not so completely that it has been overwhelmed. Rachmaninoff's Third Symphony (Dec. 10) proved somewhat disappointing. The great lyrical sweep and inspiration of the Second Symphony seemed—on a first hearting, at least—to be lacking, and the portions of the new work that appeared to be the most stimulating had been borrowed from earlier scores.

From Shelf to Boards

By L. A. Sloper

Plays made from biography and fiction abound this season. Queen Victoria, Poe, Keats, Wagner, Schubert, Goethe and Napoleon have all been represented. Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice" and Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre," both as dramatized by Helen Jerome, have been set before playgoers.

Currently, Bostonians may gaze upon the false presentments of Schubert, in a revival of "Blossom Time" at the Opera House, and of Goethe, in a new production of Lehár's "Frederika," at the Shubert Theater; and they may also follow the adventures of Jane Eyre and Mr. Rochester at the Colonial Theater, where Miss Jerome's play is being groomed for Broadway.

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"Blossom Time" has been blooming for 20 years. Recently brought back to Boston (where, for some reason, it has had less popularity than elsewhere) it enjoyed a brief engagement at the Shubert Theater, and then, on Christmas Night, made a fresh start at the Opera House, where its tenancy has now been extended for another week. Bostonians have long had a reputation for musical culture; that may be why they have cared less than the inhabitants of other cities for a musical play which "adapts" Schubert's melodies to the uses of musical romance. But perhaps "Blossom Time" is about to catch on at long last in Boston.

"Frederika" makes its American debut all dressed up in sumptuous new settings and costumes, designed respectively by Watson Barratt and William Weaver. The book has been adapted by Edward Eliscu and Hassard Short is the producer.

To Americans the name of Franz Lehár means "The Merry Widow." And Donald Brian himself was present at the Christmas night opening of "Frederika" — Dona'd Brian, who played Prince Danilo in the original American production of "The Merry Widow" and in a revival six years ago. Since Mr. Brian applauded heartily it perhaps ill becomes a scribe to find "Frederika" less than excellent. And if I enjoyed it less than "The Merry Widow"—well, 30 years makes a difference, without doubt. The tunes and the harmonies of "Frederika" are agreeable, but they have been pressed too long between the leaves of a romanticized biography of Goethe.

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The production is admirable. Dennis King is the Goethe and Helen Gleason (lately of the Metropolitan Opera) the Frederika, and there is an augmented orchestra under the able direction of Giuseppe Bamboschek, formerly conductor of the Italian repertory at the Metropolitan Opera.

"Jane Eyre" probably will be regarded by most people as the vehicle in which Katharine Hepburn, after several tries, found a place for a time, at least, in the legitimate theater. This time, being under the aegis of the Theater Guild, she is sure of a certain number of performances in several cities. She won a popular success on the opening night in Boston (Dec. 28). Her personal charm and her fame as a screen player will account for that. As for her performance—to remint a phrase, her Jane Eyre was a good impersonation of Katharine Hepburn. For Jane Eyre, though a very interesting young woman, was not a very pretty one, and certainly not a coy one.

Dennis Hoey, imported from England, almost made us believe in Rochester.

Oils at Philadelphia Art Club

By Dorothy Grafly

PHILADELPHIA — The forty-third exhibition of oils at the Art Club preserves a nice balance between painters who matured under the earlier French influences, and those who have come under the sway of contemporary trends. Throughout there is a sense of vitality; of something stirring in the American art world.

The Art Club's gold medal and $200 has been awarded to Arthur B. Carles for his handsome decoration, "Flowers," of abstract pattern; while honorable mention and $100 goes to a man of the younger generation, Paul Wescott, for "Hodge's Point."

The break with literal, representational realism is strong throughout the exhibition, and is not confined to any particular group. Hugh H. Breckenridge, with his vivid abstraction based on landscape, and Henry McCarter, with his farm scene touched to poetry by ruddy glow against opalescent green, are as imaginative in their approach to nature as any of the younger men.

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Even among the rising painters French influences abound. Seurat is as evident in "In the Park," by Zilli Kraus, as in the more creative color composition by S. Walter Norris, while the Pintos, Salvatore and Angelo, revel in colors and design trends that smack of Matisse, whether the subject matter be an oriental harem as in the canvas by Salvatore, or an American circus sideshow, "Hatchet Thrower," as conceived by Angelo.

Then there is a third obvious influence—that of Soutine—cropping out in Vernon Newswanger's "Hoeing Tobacco."

The outstanding canvases in the show, however, are less dominated by influences. Daring and breezy is Walter Gardner's "Aerial Adventure," all bright color and movement, with yellow-haired little girl racing her dog against flying clouds. On a road to the right workers in an automobile wave to her; while in her wake come her companions. Both in composition and in choice of pigments the canvas is the epitome of youth.

Temperamentally at an opposite pole is a still-life of shells by Virginia McCall. As chastely quiet as the Gardner canvas is gay, this arrangement of objects, so neatly grouped against a mottled, broken-color blue, green and orange background, holds the appeal of a subtly ordered pattern, painted with skill—a work of contemplation rather than of impulse.

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"Negro Spiritual," by Franklin Watkins, on the other hand, sums up an emotional experience, the oncoming figure with head thrown back seeming to rise to a crescendo.

Of more representational type, redeemed by color unification, are the landscapes of Giovanni Martino. And again there is contrast—for such bits of suburban Pennsylvania observation vie with Ernest L. Blumenschein's western landscape, "Deserted Mining Camp." While the Martino compositions are suave, with admirable modulation of pigmental undertones and overtones, the Blumenschein creation vibrates with rich color held to earth tones and building, against mud-colored adobe and lean horse and rider, a majestic rolling and folding of mountains, on which yellow light picks out sharp edges.

There are more nudes, also, than have been seen recently in exhibitions. Paul Laessle, a son of the sculptor Albert Laessle who is coming to the fore as a painter, contributes a well-handled study of a figure, with soft flesh tones. Grace Gemberling's semi-nude, "Nude with Scarf," typifies an opposite viewpoint. It is firm and brownish.

Thus may the exhibition be studied for many interesting contrasts that continue to suggest the awakening of an adventurous spirit in American art.

Martha Graham in "Spectre—1914," From Her New Suite, "Chronicle"

Abstract to Concrete

By Margaret Lloyd

NEW YORK — Martha Graham's new dance suite, "Chronicle," was given a second performance in revised form and costume at the Guild Theater on the afternoon of Dec. 27. It was first presented on Sunday evening, Dec. 20. And discussion among dancers had it that it was then too abstract, over-intellectualized and too long. That, dealing as it did with "the advent and consequences of war," "Martha" was speaking out of turn. What did she actually know of war, to abstract its essence and impart its feeling to an audience?

Well, memories and speculations of war hover thick enough in the world atmosphere to be readily accessible and adaptable to us all. Miss Graham may not know the horrors of the trenches and the bombing plane, but surely she has sensed the effect of war remembered, war experienced and war imminent, on the people of earth.

But discounting all theories and prejudices, amid a full audience of visiting dancers and teachers from the West Coast, the Mid-West and the South, among others, the only thing to do was to sit tight and let the dance make its private address to me. I found it deeply moving, at times of a terrible urgency, and only seldom disappointing.

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The suite is divided into three movements. The first, "Dances Before Catastrophe," is subdivided: "Spectre—1914," a solo by Miss Graham, and "Masque," a group number. The prevailing colors are red and black. Miss Graham makes striking use of a voluminous red cape over her black bodice, which alternates as an overskirt. The décor by Isamu Noguchi, a formal arrangement of silvery pedestals and colored banners, is unobtrusively suggestive.

It is the second movement, "Dances After Catastrophe," that is most propulsive. And the first of the sections, "Steps in the Street," is of an almost unbearable intensity. The second section, "Tragic Holiday—In Memoriam," sears with a wounding grief. Miss Graham wears black and wields a black gauze flag which becomes a mourning veil. The formal setting is rearranged into a flight of steps. There is a procession that is the epitome of all processions, making drum beats in the heart.

The momentum of these two dances carried me through the final movement, "Prelude to Action," on a crest of exaltation, although the general criticism was that it let you down. It is true that the climax came choregraphically in "Dances After Catastrophe." But the thread of continuity in the costuming, ending in brighter tones of red and white, gave a ray of hope to the dénouement.

As a whole the piece has unity. Though Miss Graham as the central figure, holds it together, one feels that she is not impersonating anybody or symbolizing anything. The music by Wallingford Riegger, fittingly without logic as a musical composition, supports the movement in patches of sound. Woodwind and percussion make up the ensemble.

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The technical performance of this work, by both Miss Graham and the group, leaves you gasping. Whatever Miss Graham's place as a choregrapher in recent seasons, she has developed modern technique to a superhuman plane, to a realm not inhabited by any other dancer. Her group, composed of individual artists, is disciplined to a state of virtuosity. Miss Graham can sustain an open position, balanced on one foot, the opposite leg extended at a right angle to her body, seemingly interminably, without a waver. Her group can repeat the motif with hardly less extraordinary control.

After such a flight into quintessential dance form, the Theater of Angna Enters, at the Alvin Theater in the evening, was seen in unfortunate juxtaposition. Miss Enters's "Oh the Pain of It (Very Modern-Abstract)" looked out of key and out of date. The modernism she caricatures is now old hat, if indeed it ever existed at all outside of popular imagination. Fannie Brice does it better—and funnier. The detail of dressing before an audience in "Mme. Pompadour —Solitaire—1900" seemed tedious and in questionable taste.

But two new compositions, fresh from her own experience in ravaged Spain, "Flesh-Possessed 'Saint'—Spanish Monk, Red Malaga, 1936" and "Spain says Salud!" throbbed with contemporary feeling. The latter evoked compassionate sorrow and was rousingly received.

In it Miss Enters mimes a Loyalist peasant woman, bound to an appearance of neutrality by a white kerchief tied over her head. Timid and bent, she haltingly walks the street, now crouches over a fallen figure. Kneeling, face upturned in anguish, she is blinded by a shot in the air. With head bowed, she kneels so, for some moments, now beating one closed hand desperately, now groping with a tender, open palm to caress the still form beside her. Persecution can do no more. In defiance she rises and tears the kerchief from her head, draws from her bosom a red ribbon and winds it on her arm as she raises it to the symbolic gesture of the clenched fist. A stirring monodrama, compact with a nation's tragedy. The repellent "Saint" adds a modern character sketch to Miss Enters's sinister Spanish gallery.

"Time on My Hands" is also a contemporary study, a view of two modern city women—the one, half-heartedly dividing her attention between reducing exercises, a beauty kit, a pulp magazine, a cocktail and a cigarette; the other, mending her ragged garments, thriftily pouring her half-glass of milk back into the bottle, stowing a left-over bit of sandwich into a paper bag. One hardly knows which woman to pity more.

In all these new compositions, an impulsion of the spirit enkindles the concrete pantomime with the breath of life.

Miss Enters is capable of tenderness, even of sentiment, as well as of brittleness, and in certain of her episodes, a marked quality of decadence. It would be interesting to see her develop her finer sense of values in a work of larger proportions. Her program of this occasion seemed spotty and diffuse.

Theater Craft, Theater Punch

By Arthur Pollock

NEW YORK — Among French dramatists of today, Henry Bernstein is perhaps most closely akin to Sardou. M. Bernstein has been writing plays successfully for many years now, and yet he has never become so great a slave to his style of writing as to be unable to change as he watches the theater and its fashions change about him. Nevertheless, he refuses instinctively to discard anything of that mechanical efficiency that is his heritage from the days of Sardou. He will not slight his craft to write formless plays nor sacrifice the technique for the idea. He is before all a maker of plays.

Time and the fashions of today have changed him to the extent that he sees the value of simplifying his story, telling it more slowly, avoiding the effect of its being all bones insufficiently concealed by flesh. He is less obviously a melodramatist. Or at least so it appears in his latest play to be presented in this country, "Promise," done into an English version by H. M. Harwood and offered now at the Little Theater by Gilbert Miller.

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Clare Boothe's play, "The Women," newly come to the Ethel Barrymore Theater, is quite the opposite. The author is hardly a dramatist at all, having only an infinitesimal part of the skill of a Bernstein. She can only crowd her many characters on her stage and persuade them to pour out everything they have in their minds. She has no reticence whatever. The plot is nothing and what there is of it is of the very oldest. The talk is what matters and that is plain, raw talk, never bare but quite bald. Everything that Miss Boothe can pour into it that can in any way make it representative of the conversation of women when they are among themselves with no male listeners about she pours in helter-skelter, the while doing her best to make it funny, smart, startling. Where Bernstein's "Promise" is a highly finished piece of goldsmith's work, Miss Boothe's is iron ore flecked heavily with gilt. And probably this bungling piece of work that has a crude vitality will prove more successful than the finer handicraft. It is productive of sensations.

M. Bernstein's play exhibits the change in a husband and wife after they have been married for 20 years. The drama catches them at an important period in their lives. When it is over these two, who have loved well, realize that for them love in the sense that has always been most vivid to them is past. The husband has been a mild, fine, humble gentleman always and has never ceased to hope that his wife's love would continuously be his, a hope that has motivated his life even when he saw, as he is still seeing when the play begins, that her mind is extremely uneasy and her affections are roaming about in search of other men than her husband to nourish them.

She has always been a brilliant, charming, masterful woman, but she senses now that her youth is passing and she must look for an interest in life to something other than human love. The unconscious realization of the fact makes her bitter, violent in her emotions and her temper, difficult. In the end she has ceased to hope any longer, can look upon life without pain, can even sleep again. She, in the end, has passed a crisis that has persuaded her that her husband no longer loves her actively, that she can no more hope for his love or the love of anyone else among the males of her world. The thing she merely sensed before has now been made clearly manifest in her mind.

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The story of "The Women," told indirectly by the 40 women of the cast as they gossip and exchange confidences, visit the beauty parlor, the dressmaker, the gymnasium, the night club, Reno, is the story of a sweet wife who learned of her husband's infidelity, lost him, divorced him, continued to love him and finally, by a great and unexpected access of cleverness, outwitted her rival and won her husband back again. Not a new or a profound tale, surely. But the trimmings are new this time, or at least they are given an appearance of newness by the unconventionality of the not very adroit talk the author invents for her characters.

In "Promise," which is extremely well acted, there are splendid interpretations by Frank Lawton, Cedric Hardwicke and Irene Browne. In "The Women" there is nothing like the effortless ease of these players but there are many who shine nevertheless in a cast very well directed by Robert B. Sinclair. There are, for instance, Margaret Douglass, Audrey Christie, Ilka Chase, the remarkable youngster, Charita Bauer, Margalo Gillmore and Jessie Busley.

"The Show Is On" is the Winter Garden's new tenant, a gay, gusty and robust entertainment with the antic Beatrice Lillie ad the vigorous Bert Lahr as stars. They have many and varied comical things to do, while singers and dancers and pretty chorus girls wander boisterously about among the bright settings of Vincente Minnelli. Paul Haakon, cleverest of American male ballet dancers, and Reginald Gardiner, a young Englishman who can imitate anything from John Gielgud to a doormat, are the most capable of the other entertainers.

Martin Flavin has a new play at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater, a sober comedy about the middle of the depression called "Around the Corner." It is slow and painstaking and optimistic, though hardly vital enough to make its way aganst its more sprightly rivals in the theaters of New York. Charles Coburn and Merle Maddern are the actors of the cast who do most for it.

"Samson et Dalila" Revived

By Pitts Sanborn

NEW YORK—On "Samson et Dalila" fell the choice of the Metropolitan management for its first "newly studied" production of the season. Saint-Saëns's Biblical opera, when it was revived at the matinée of Dec. 26, had been absent from the repertory of the house since the season of 1926-27. Not only was the work "newly studied" for the revival, but it was provided with new scenery, new singers for the leading roles, new dancers, a new conductor and a new stage manager.

The scenery, with its buildings and its palms, proved to be so reminiscent of the Paris Opéra that except for its obvious newness one might readily have believed it had figured in the initial "Samson" there in 1892. The new stage manager, Herbert Graf, obtained good lighting and showed a sense of pictorial values, though he perhaps overcrowded the scenes in the square at Gaza and within the Temple of Dagon. But at least he refrained from the unfortunate eccentricities that marred his direction of the operas he staged at the Philadelphia Academy of Music two years ago.

Of the singers participating in this French opera one, René Maison, employed authentic French, though otherwise he had little besides his imposing stature to recommend his impersonation of the susceptible man of muscle. The rest of the singers made a variety of attacks on the Gallic tongue, and Ezio Pinza (the High Priest of Dagon) was especially noisy about his. Not so Emanuel List, who as the Old Hebrew was both self-effacing and sub-articulate.

The Dalila of the Swedish mezzo, Gertrud Wettergren, turned out the most praiseworthy individual achievement of the afternoon. Her French could at any rate be understood, she phrased her music skillfully, and when the part did not make uncomfortable demands on the lower portion of her scale, she often sang with agreeable and expressive tone. Moreover, she revealed herself again as an actress of resource and discernment.

Maurice de Abravanel, the conductor, whom the Metropolitan has imported from Eruope via Australia with a particular view to its French list, made in general a favorable impression, though the rapidity of some of his tempi was excessive and at times the orchestral volume overpowered the vocalists. However, his methods seemed better suited to "Samson" than to "Lakmé" (the evening of Dec. 30), when he seemed to forget at times that Delibes's fragile score was not the work of the composer of "Salome" and "Elektra."

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Of the "Lakmé" cast only Léon Rothier lent the occasion distinction. His superb diction, accomplished style and impressive bearing were all one could ask for and they were all that imparted much interest to a largely dull and even amateurish performance. Joseph Bentonelli was obviously miscast as the young British officer, Gerald, and his voice sounded nasal and shallow. Vina Bovy, the Belgian soprano, began at sorry odds with the pitch and never got her bearings completely in florid passages, though some of the lyrical music she sang well. But she is no type for the exotic Lakmé. Hurried tempi took all the grace out of the duet of Lakmé and Mallika (Irra Petina) and added to the troubles of the "Bell Song."

Mme. Bovy had previously sung Gilda in "Rigoletto" (on the evening of Dec. 28), a role more favorable to her voice than Lakmé. Rigoletto himself was allotted to Lawrence Tibbett, who, in spite of some melodramatic exaggerations, did very well. Especially commendable were his vocal management and the sincerity of his pathos in the plea to the courtiers. Frederick Jagel as the Duke put some decidedly artistic singing to his credit in a role none too well suited to his voice.

"Carmen" returned to currency at the matinee on Dec. 30, presenting Mme. Wettergren as the Spanish gypsy. Last year this singer appeared in the part once at the Metropolitan, using her native Swedish for the words. Now she resorted to French, in which she was prevailingly distinct, whether she pronounced correctly or not. Her Carmen was once more that of a sincere and well-graced artist, even if far more Baltic than Mediterranean. Charles Kullmann as Don José, Ezio Pinza as Escamillo, and Queena Mario as Micaela were the other leading members of a cast of honest endeavor.

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John Barbirolli, whose services with the Philharmonic-Symphony for the present season are drawing to a close, conducted in his usual fashion the Carnegie Hall concerts of the afternoon of Dec. 27 and the evening of Dec. 31. At the former he revived the overture to Rossini's opera "La Gazza Ladra," which is so melodious, well-knit and brilliant that neglect of it is hard to account for, besides leading the orchestra in Chopin's F minor Piano Concerto and Sibelius's First Symphony. Josef Hofmann played the solo part in the concerto so beguilingly, as well as with such superlative skill, that there, too, one wondered at the neglect of a beautiful composition.

Mr. Barbirolli's New Year's Eve program comprised Weber's "Beherrscher der Geister" Overture; a symphony, performed for the first time anywhere, by Anis Fuleihan, born in Cyprus, who first came to this country when a boy and now (he is only 35) lives in New York: Mozart's Sinfonia Concertante for solo oboe, clarinet, horn and bassoon, with orchestral accompaniment, and the Polka and Fugue from Weinberger's opera "Schwanda." Of Mr. Fuleihan's symphony I would rather speak after I have heard it again, but, in any event, the audience applauded it most enthusiastically—a reception that the composer responded to by coming out on the stage and bowing repeatedly.

Cosmopolitan Music in Berlin

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

BERLIN—Music, in the present disrupted state of Europe, is one of the most powerful vehicles for the ideals of international understanding. Although, owing to the national and political outlook, certain limitations have been imposed on the life of the arts, the concert hall has, on the whole, remained cosmopolitan. It is indicative that the gap made in Berlin's musical life by Furtwängler's leave of absence was almost entirely filled by prominent foreign conductors. The autumn witnessed a series of triumphs for international virtuosi.

Enthusiasm was high when Willem Mengelberg appeared at the head of the Berlin Philharmonic. His energetic, vital methods, the Rubens-like sumptuousness of his cantilenas and the precision of his entries all assured him the great success he achieved, especially in the Tchaikovsky E minor Symphony. After Johan Wagenaar's lively Overture to "The Taming of the Shrew" and Debussy's "Prélude à L'Après-Midi d'un Faune," beautifully played, the first part closed with Chopin's Concerto in E minor, with Claudio Arrau as soloist. The young Chilean pianist has ranked, for many years, as one of the finest of the more classical virtuosi; his performance of all the piano works of Bach was an unforgettable achievement. Though his playing of Chopin shows the same precision and bravura, which one so admires, he fails to capture quite the romantic flavor of this music.

But even Mengelberg's success was obscured by the applause which greeted Victor de Sabata's first concert with the Philharmonic Orchestra. He represents the acme of virtuosity in conducting. With a precision and an elegance that are both sportsmanlike and theatrical, this dazzling gesticulator impresses orchestra and public alike. To watch him shaping a phrase with a supple, bejewelled left hand and dexterously prompting every smallest entry is an absorbing spectacle. He dissects the score and illumines the hidden corners of the music.

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Whoever has heard "Don Quixote" conducted by Strauss would scarcely recognize the piece under De Sabata's baton. Brahm's Symphony in D major, which came at the end, also acquired a new, often interesting aspect and a well-nigh unromantic clarity. The last movement, indeed, which De Sabata had changed from Allegro con spirito to Presto, went somewhat amiss. The most vivid impression of the concert was made by Maurice Ravel's "Boiero." This work, in which dynamics and tone color take the place of all composition matter, brought to light De Sabata's feeling for tonal gradations. Of the conductors which are not content with effects gained by purely musical means he is certainly the most highly gifted.

We have also been given an evening of contemporary English music. William Walton's Symphony showed how powerfully the creative forces of art are operating in England's younger generation. The viola player, William Primrose, gave a musicianly, happy and technically subtle rendering of Vaughan Williams's charmingly conceived Suite, "Flos campi." The conductor of the evening was Leo Borchard, under whose baton the Philharmonic Orchestra gave another proof of their stupendous orchestral technique. In these difficult tasks Borchard's scholarly musicianship stood him in good stead. His interpretations of the other, less problematic, works, such as Hamilton Harty's "Comedy Overture" and Arnold Bax's "Tintagel," were also quite brilliant.

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Among the younger German conductors, Herbert Albert, musical director of Baden-Baden, stands out as an exceptional talent. His daring program for an ultra-modern festival held early in 1936 had already aroused some attention. With two orchestral concerts he has now made himself known to Berlin. His rendering of Tchaikovsky's F minor Symphony fulfilled all expectations. Here is a musician with a high standard of discipline; a conductor with a superlative technique. His soloist was Jean Françaix, who gave the first performance of his own Concerto for piano and orchestra: a rather superficial piece of music that is mostly concerned with immediate effect and in which much humor and Latin sense of form are apparent.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Hollywood Takes Note of the Classroom's Needs

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

A New Film Movement?

Great Historical Movies Cut to Classroom Length

By Lewis Rex Miller

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

It may sound incredible, but one of the major film studios has actually produced a short educational film expressly for use in schools, and other such films are in prospect. As a result of this new venture, the teaching of history by means of motion pictures may reach a new high in 1937.

The man behind the film is Ralph Jester, and the studio which has enabled him to venture on this unusual path is Paramount. A preview of this first in a possible series of films revealed it as one which bore all the earmarks of professional production, and which should prove highly interesting to school children and at the same time very valuable in its educational content.

This film, which has sound accompaniment, is based on Cecil B. DeMille's new feature production, "The Plainsman," which has just been released. Work is in progress on a similar adaptation for school use of portions of Frank Lloyd's "Maid of Salem," scheduled for release Feb. 12. This second educational one-reeler will be a silent film.

May Be Bought Or Rented

These productions are on 16 mm. film, suitable for showing in classrooms. As the Paramount studio has no suitable outlets for the sale or renting of films to educational institutions, distribution will be through the Bell & Howell Company. The films can be bought outright for $50 each, or rented at a rate of $1.50 a showing.

Mr. Jester previewed his 'Plainsman" film, which is entitled, "The Spirit of the Plains," before the fourth annual session of the American Institute of Cinematography at Riverside, Calif., just before Christmas, and it met with an enthusiastic response. The A. I. C., which was founded in 1933, has as its purpose "to act as an objective nonpartisan clearing house for the helpful exchange of national and international ideas and opinions offered in solution of the many problems presented by the motion picture."

Mr. Jester, a Yale graduate who continued his architectural studies in Europe and who has been art and research director for Mr. DeMille in "Cleopatra," "The Crusades" and other historical films, told the meeting of the institute and its affiliated organization, the Cinema Appreciation League, how he has gone about this task of using big commercially produced feature films as a foundation for one-reel 16 mm. motion pictures specifically designed for use in the classroom, and taking about 15 minutes to show.

Culled From Paramount Film Library

In addition to using sections of "The Plainsman" which have special educational value, Mr. Jester has rummaged around in the extensive film library of the Paramount studio and dug out useful material from other films, such as "The Covered Wagon" and "The Thundering Herd." He also finds old newsreels extremely useful in yielding up material that will fit into his needs when he attempts to present a true picture of some historical period or episode to the student of America and other lands.

As a handbook for use with "The Spirit of the Plains," an attractive loose-leaf booklet (loose-leaf so that pages may be pinned up in classrooms if desired) has been prepared. It contains attractive illustrations taken from scenes "shot" in making "The Plainsman," along with text, bibliographies, and study aids for school use. A pamphlet of a slightly different nature, more completely pictorial in its content, is being prepared for release along with the educational film to be based on "Maid of Salem."

Service to Education Is the Aim

Delegates to the A. I. C. session at Riverside saw a special preview of "Maid of Salem," and were invited by Mr. Jester to indicate what portions of the commercial film they considered most suitable for inclusion in the educational one-reeler now in preparation. It has been decided that the portions of the commercial film dealing with witchcraft will be omitted from the educational film.

Paramount studios have allowed Mr. Jester to devote most of his time to production of these educational films. They are not expected to produce a large amount of revenue, in comparison with the cost of production, but they will render a service to education, and some indirect advantage may return to the studio as a result of the good will which these educational films may create for the commercial productions on which they are based. "The Spirit of the Plains," for example may serve to advertise "The Plainsman," but it will at the same time be useful in the teaching of American history, and the publicity phase has been kept in complete subordination to the educational.

After these two educational releases, others may follow dealing with the clipper ship era (based on "Souls at Sea," now being filmed), the events centering around the career of Jean Lafitte and the Battle of New Orleans (based on a film now entering production), and miscellaneous subjects.

Paramount declares it is giving school teachers the sort of thing they have been clamoring for. The number of such films to be made will depend in large measure on the response in educational circles to the first two films.

Mr. Jester sees the enterprise as an opportunity for co-operation between the film studios and the public schools. Public schools are an essential feature of our democracy, and so is individual business enterprise. The two should be able to get together for their mutual advantage. Commercial studios can supply what the schools need, just as commercial publishers supply textbooks. The school can profit by the output of the studio, but there should never be any attempt by the studio to force its product on the school. Along this line, Mr. Jester feels, some arrangement can be worked out which will conform with American practice and traditions.

© Paramount Pictures, Inc.

Scenes Such as These, From Major Historical Films, May Be Used to Teach Graphic Lessons in American History, Through Adaptation to Classroom Needs by Ralph Jester of the Paramount Studios. The Picture Above Is From Frank Lloyd's "Maid of Salem," Which Is Being Incorporated Into a 16mm. Film for School Use in Showing What a Puritan Village Was Really Like. Both the Scenes Below Are From Cecil B. DeMille's "The Plainsman," Which Provides the Basis for an Educational Film Entitled "The Spirit of the Plains"

Writing Through Reading

VI—Using the 'Literature of Power' as Your Guide

By Bertha White Smith

Former Editor of The Writer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you ever read through some great masterpiece of writing, so absorbed in the unfoldment of its theme that you are almost reluctant to reach the end, then seek to express just why the entire work thus appeals to you? When you try to list some of the reasons why it affects you so powerfully, you fully appreciate the words of John Burroughs, "Every good book has a spirit, a living, moving spirit, underlying and animating its thought. Here is where its power is. This gives it an influence in the world greater than that of Caesar or Alexander. This makes a book live. This brings Plato and Shakespeare down from age to age and makes them always new and inspiring. . . . They belong to what De Quincey terms the literature of power. Such are the writings of Milton, Scott, and Shakespeare, and in fact, all imaginative works."

Such also are the writings of the great naturalist himself. Born in a humble farm family, with only the most elementary early education, Burroughs so developed his insight and love for nature that he was enabled to express this wisdom in immortal words. "The Heart of Burrough's Journals" offers many suggestions for your writing notebook. They emphasize the truth that deep knowledge and love of nature and his fellow-beings are of primary importance to every writer.

Some Classic Definitions

But to search further for this almost indefinable power of great work. John Galsworthy calls it: "Flavour! An impalpable quality, less easily captured than the scent of a flower, the peculiar and most essential tribute of any work of art!"

Tolstoy tells us: "To evoke in oneself a feeling one has once experienced and having evoked it in oneself, then, by means of movements, lines, colors, sounds, or forms expressed in words, so to transmit that feeling that others may experience the same feeling—this is the activity of art."

If you could talk with those modern writers whose work appears certain to live beyond the moment, you would find that they have been guided in establishing a standard largely through early reading of this so-called literature of power. Louis Bromfield, in the illuminating book, "Modern Writers at Work," says that he believes that no young writer loses by knowing those works that are accepted as classics in his own or any other language. And Mr. Bromfield concludes, "he may learn a great deal. Read, write, and learn are, I think, the simplest and best instruction to any aspiring writer. He may imitate in the beginning but presently he comes to stand on his own feet and then he is born as a writer. One can learn much by studying the methods of established writers and such a study is of great value in establishing a standard and in crystallizing a sense of taste."

The Message Of Great Writers

No young writer would want to miss the great message of "The Odyssey," "The Divine Comedy," "Faust," "The Pilgrim's Progress," of Shakespeare, Hugo, Dickens or Tolstoy. The message of this literature of power seldom requires a lengthy definition. It usually simmers down to one word, as in the *patience* of "The Odyssey," the *faith* of "Pilgrim's Progress," and the *justice* of "The Divine Comedy." Just the simple, age-old truths, but expressed so vividly through the art of a master interpreter that they become inspired food for thought for countless people.

The language of these great themes is usually beautifully simple as well. It is just as simple as the lines in Keat's "Ode on a Grecian Urn":

"Beauty is truth, truth beauty"—that is all
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know.

It is simplicity in thought and expression for which every true artist strives. The English writer, Katherine Mansfield, has thus expressed it in this bit of description from her Journal:

"The last few days, what one notices more than anything is the blue. Blue sky, blue mountains—all is a heavenly blueness! And clouds of all kinds—wings, soft white clouds, almost hard little golden islands, great mock mountains. The gold deepens on the slopes. In fact, in sober fact it is perfection. But the late evening is the time of times. Then, with that unearthly beauty before one, it is not hard to realize how far one has to go. To write something that will be worthy of that rising moon, that pale light. To be 'simple' enough as one would be simple before God."

Continuity in Literary Tradition

Every artist also appears inevitably to choose the perfect medium for his theme, be it fiction, epic verse, or drama. In this respect, modern writers differ little from the classics. These excerpts from an extremely helpful book, entitled "The Outlook for Literature," by the critic, Ashley H. Thorndike, emphasize this fact:

"From one point of view literature today is extraordinarily like that of the Greeks. . . . The large forms of poetry, epic, lyric, elegiac, narrative; the divisions of drama, tragedy and comedy; the chief prose forms, history, biography, romance, are much the same."

"From another point of view," Mr. Thorndike says, "the tradition may seem always to be modifying and literature constantly to be changing. . . . The subjects are changing, too, with the forms. Apart from the vast changes wrought in man's ideas and conduct by Christianity and profoundly affecting literature, almost every age gives an importance and interest to themes quite unintelligible to the preceding epoch. In the last century, for example, witness the new importance in literature of children and of nature, to say nothing of industrialism and natural science."

"The truth," Mr. Thorndike concludes, "seems to lie in a recognition of both the continuance and the mutability of this literary tradition, which still contains Homer and the Old Testament and may be willing to accept the poem of today or the novel of tomorrow. . . . Yet the more it is modified, the larger and more powerful does the great tradition become, the more influential on current practice of letters, the more exciting to emulation."

As you gain the secret of this literature of power you will also gain wider knowledge of essential facts of history and biography, for an author's writing inevitably portrays or reflects the customs of the age in which he lives.

Useful Collections

Your public library doubtless contains many collections to help you to choose the type of reading which may offer you the most inspiration for your own writing. One of the best of these anthologies is entitled "World Writers, A Book of Readings by Types," edited by William L. Richardson. Selections are given of the literatures of the Orient, of Greece, Rome, Italy, Spain, France, Germany, Russia, Scandinavia, England, Ireland and America. An opportunity is afforded to make comparison of the same kinds of literary expression—short story, epic, drama, history, autobiography, diaries and letters, the novel, and poetry. And there is an outline of the literature of each country. Other helpful guides are "Types of Great Literature," and "Century Readings in Ancient Classical and Modern European Literature."

Study the writing of the masters, not so much sentence by sentence as by arrangement of thoughts. Then enter in your writing notebook those thoughts which most appeal to you. By this method of analysis you will often seize the secret of the power of great writing, and of that true culture which, as Irving Babbitt has said, "implies the assimilation of the experience of the past as embodied in great art and literature, and then the bringing to bear imaginatively of this experience upon the needs of the present."

(This series of 12 articles on improving one's writing through reading is running on Tuesdays.)

Continuing a Quick Roll Call

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As we announced last week, we are continuing with a plan whereby we may include more members at the speakers' table. Last Tuesday and today are given over to "briefs" from the letters that cannot be used in their entirety. This will introduce you to more members in a shorter time.—Chairman.

♪ ♪ ♪

Miss L. S., Wyoming (one of our guests)

I should like to say something concerning college education. At the present time I have enrolled for some correspondence work. Three years ago when I attended the State University, a mother was in several of the same classes with her daughter. I couldn't help but admire the motive back of her persistent study. Like many others I hope to complete my college education. . . . Since I have never seen a Wyoming letter published, I should like to tell the Round Tablers something of our state. The wonders of Yellowstone Park are a never-ending source of interest to the tourist. Its geysers are renowned the world over because of their size, power and variety. The most remarkable is Old Faithful which shoots a column of boiling water and steam 150 feet into the air.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mrs. B. B. S., Indiana

While in Los Angeles we visited Forest Lawn Memorial Park and thought of perpetual life which lies back of its founding. We, too, admired the Last Supper Window, and were told that as the daylight fades all the figures are darkened one by one until at last only the face of Jesus remains.

We visited the Grand Canyon in Arizona, and stood speechless on the rim gazing at that remarkable creation. I felt just like the little dog in "Bonnie Crosses a Continent" on the Young Folks' Page—"Bonnie felt infinitesimal as she looked and looked and looked." An amusing coincidence is that my name happens to be "Bonnie" also.

Since my first letter I have become pen friends with a number of young persons both here and abroad, and find writing letters to all of them and receiving theirs a most inspirational and educational privilege. I am glad that one of the purposes of the Round Table is to break down international prejudice and misunderstanding by encouraging friendships between the young people of all the different countries. With this exchange of ideas and unfoldments we are developing confidence and trust in each other.

♪ ♪ ♪

Miss B. W., New York State

I am one of the many graduates of the Mail Bag . . . I have never ceased to feel, since I first wrote to the Mail Bag some seven or eight years ago, what a strong cementing bond of friendship and mutual understanding the Monitor is, with all of its international features. This old world of ours certainly needs love and understanding . . . Government, national and international, is my hobby. I think it is very essential that young people take an active interest in government, because it won't be so very long before we are the people who will be in our Congresses, and if we have an idea of the interests at stake in other countries we should have a saner and happier world in which to live.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mr. S. D., New York State

You know I wonder how other folks live, either here, or abroad, and to find it out, I suggest that we bring out something of the way we live. Everyone, no matter what their work or where they live, I believe, has interesting home life, experiences, or something they could tell about that would acquaint other Round Tablers with actual life, in America, in England, in Germany—anywhere.

I've lived in apartments most of my life, and never knew what it meant to really have a home, so I could recite about apartments for hours. One of the most interesting was back in the southwest. It used to be a Mexican Rancho, naturally it was adobe. The adobe had been stuccoed, and an extra section had been added shaping the figure six squared off. The old patio, invisible to the passerby, had hardly been touched, except for the sidewalks. There were fig trees and grapevines besides shrubbery. The apartment house was just a mile from the center of town, yet the foundation of the building had been there 50 or 60 years, perhaps. Inside the rooms were extremely large with tall ceilings. The adobe caused the apartments to be warm in winter and cool in summer. Adobe blocks are very thick. Naturally all modern conveniences had been placed in each apartment, hardwood floors, etc. I spent many evenings in the patio when the moon pervaded the place in a mysterious glow, and I thought many times of the olden days when perhaps the señors and señoritas guarded by their duennas came to sit out there in the cool desert evenings.

♪ ♪ ♪

Miss E. P. T., Tennessee

I enjoy the letters which provoke discussion, for East, West, North or South, young people have practically the same problems.

The Monitor indeed must have provided entertainment as well as inspiration to many during the days of adjustment and during the depression when youth could find no employment, and lack of spending money threw us on our own resources for recreation and amusement. I know it has meant a pleasant hour for many to correspond with others on their hobbies, ambitions, professions, etc.

My work is also one of my hobbies, as I am a librarian and I read, as the New York Times would say, "everything that is fit to print."

♪ ♪ ♪

Miss H. M., Delaware

There is no surer, no better way of building international good will than by the service that the Mail Bag and the Round Table are rendering all nations—the opportunity to become acquainted. It is the one way to build international understanding, and I am for it.

♪ ♪ ♪

How do you like a meeting or two made up of "briefs"? At any rate, it enables us to include a lot of members who would not be heard from otherwise. And may we ask again, that Round Tablers write shorter letters, and try to contribute interesting ideas. You might do as some writers have learned to do; keep the letter by you overnight, and then come at it with a coolness that enables you to prune it down. We do like hearing from you, though, so keep on writing, whether you can do it briefly or not. And happy New Year!

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

New Type Film Study Guide

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the educational motion picture, "The Spirit of the Plains," just released by Paramount for use in the schools, and described on this page today, is a new type of study guide which may be placed in the hands of every student and which offers stimulating study material and interesting reading lists, for student and teacher alike. This study guide, prepared by Mary-Clint Irion, Assistant Director of Visual Education in the Los Angeles County Schools, and by Ralph Jester, is rich in beautiful illustrations from the motion picture, and thoroughly educational in approach.

Following a general description of the plains country, the child is led to realize how three factors, namely, aridity, treelessness and wind, affected the life of the pioneers moving westward over the Great Plains. Such topics for pupil research are given as the following: The Plains Indians; Exploration and Settlement (Coronado, Lewis and Clark, Pike, Custer, Buffalo Bill, etc.), The Cattle Kingdom, Its Rise and Fall; Changes Wrought by the Industrial Revolution (such as Fencing Problem, Homestead Laws, Irrigation, Transportation Developments.) A brief page of questions is also given, questions on points of history and on points of modern development. For instance, in the modern section: "Was the urge to supply grain during and after the World War beneficial to the Plains?"

Two pages of quotations from poets and authors who have loved the plains, yield such gems of "plainsong" as these:

"The windmills, like great sunflowers of steel." John Gould Fletcher.

"So—Goodbye! The dreamy splendor of the mornings." Hugh J. Hughes.

"Out in the desert spaces, edged by a hazy blue." H. H. Knibb.

"Come, my tan-faced children." Walt Whitman.

Among the books for further reading, included in the interesting booklist on pages 9 and 10, are the following:

"Epic of America," by James Truslow Adams.
"A Lantern in Her Hand," by Bess Streeter Aldrich.
"Spanish Exploration in the Southwest," by Herbert Bolton.
"My Antonia" and "O Pioneers," by Willa Cather.
"A Daughter of the Middle Border," "The Westward March of American Settlement" and "Prairie Songs," by Hamlin Garland.
"The Heart of the West," by O. Henry.

The study guide is available at 25 cents a copy, from Paramount Pictures, Inc., 5451 Marathon Street, Hollywood, Calif.

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Liking a Room With a View

MY LIKING for a room with a view began when I was quite a child, yet the view that awakened this appetite was more in the nature of a promise than a fulfillment. There was certainly nothing exceptional in what I could see from a back window in my grandfather's house in a small midwestern town—lawns scorched by the blazing suns of midsummer, then an apple orchard and beyond a barn and a stable. But this commonplace landscape was transfigured by sunsets which I have never seen equaled. If there were clouds, the skies were magnificent with evanescent shapes and patterns in gold, amethyst, deep pink and purple. In the afterglow, common everyday objects lost their harsh outlines and were bathed in a soft caressing light. Through the darkening spaces between the apple trees were hints of dim and distant horizons.

A long time elapsed before this taste for a room with a view found any gratification. When, eventually, it did, the picture seen from a window in a Paris flat where I lived for several years was quite different from any of those grandiose but nebulous panoramas which my childhood's imagination had painted.

Six stories below was a tree-lined boulevard, with the rush and hum of unceasing traffic. Amid the network of roofs and chimney-pots that extended in several directions, I learned to distinguish such shapely landmarks as the dome of the Panthéon, the smaller dome of the Val-de-Grâce hospital and the towers of many ancient churches. Even on the dullest day, the white silhouette of the Sacré-Coeur rose clear and sharp above the clustering roofs of Montmartre.

* * *

YEARS LATER I gained enough experience of rooms with views to be able to compare and analyze their good points. I found that the ones which gave me the greatest pleasure were those which included something of interest on all planes of vision. For instance, I have a vivid memory of a room in a Swiss hamlet with a view so extensive and so entrancing that it was hard to decide which part was the most pleasing—the tiny garden below my window, or the sloping meadows dotted with wild flowers that lay beyond or the roofs of Lausanne and Ouchy in the middle distance, or the snowy heights of the Alps with Mont Blanc that closed the far horizon.

Another view almost as varied and beautiful was one that unrolled before me as I pulled back the curtain of a bedroom window in a hotel above Nice. It started on a hilltop and ended in the blue distances of the Mediterranean. The hotel garden had been laid out, several generations ago, by an Italian Count when the property was his country home. It was designed in terraces. The topmost was a broad lawn with palm trees and garden seats. Then came a series of descending terraces with fountains, statuary and flower-beds. The last terrace was planted in parallel rows of orange trees. All of this elaborate scheme was bounded on each side by double lines of cypresses. Where the garden ended, the red roofs of Nice began. They extended in a complicated pattern of planes and angles to the cerulean floor of the Mediterranean.

* * *

I LIVED FOR two months in another hotel in the South of France, where the view from our balcony was so full of fascination that I was tempted to spend hours looking at it. The hotel was in the center of a hillside village, called Bormes-les-Mimosas. The village was so old that some of its crumbling cottages dated from the time of the Saracens. From our balcony the eye could travel down narrow steplike streets, catch glimpses of flower-filled earthen vases on top of garden walls and then look out beyond the village to far-flung vineyards stretching to the seashore.

This view from the hotel in Bormes not only embraced many different planes of vision; it offered as well a series of ready-made compositions for the painter or etcher. The finest of these was on the left side of our balcony. It rose from the solid foundation of an ancient wall and then followed the curve of a dusty road that wound up and around a small hill crowned by an old chapel. The neutral tones of the curving roadway and the solid masses of the masonry were opposed by the vertical lines and vivid foliage of semi-tropical trees. There was the tall eucalyptus, the feathery flowered mimosa and a row of graceful pepper trees with clusters of tiny pink berries.

* * *

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE that satisfied a love of natural beauty and certain aesthetic exigencies with the added interest of rich historical associations was that which opened out before me from a window in a hillside inn opposite Ludlow. That loveliest of Shropshire towns stands on a hill with a tiny river flowing around its base. The view from my window showed the thick walls and crumbling towers of the fine castle which crowns its heights, a maze of lanes rambling up the hillside and any number of mellow brick and half-timbered houses surrounded by high-walled gardens.

It was an unforgettable sight at twilight, when mists from the river rose and lay like white streamers between the trees that dotted our hillside. Through the trees were glimpses of the old town and its castle. Beyond were fields and pastures encircled by a ring of hills. As the dusk deepened, lights began to twinkle from the homes in Ludlow across the valley. Farther off, moving lights flashed in and out as motorcars traveled up and down the distant hills. The only sounds that broke the muffled stillness were the chimes of the parish church marking the quarters of the hour.

One never grew tired of the changing aspects of this splendid spectacle: the warm radiance of the late afternoon sun bringing out the mellow colorings of the castle walls; the soft mantle of mystery spread by the enveloping dusk; the witchery of moonlight accentuating the blackness of fir trees outlined against the sky and transfusing the floating mists with a silvery glow.

* * *

PERHAPS MY HAPPIEST memory of a view from a window is of one that looked out over the sea. Not only the window, but the whole room was a fitting frame for this marine landscape. There was a lot of woodwork painted white, so that the snug interior reminded one of a ship's cabin. The bed faced the window which was so low that the entire view outside became visible just by propping oneself up on the pillows.

The window faced east. If the curtains were drawn aside, the long pale rays of the rising sun, sparkling across the water, crept up and along the walls until the whole room glowed with the reflected brightness of the dawn. Outside the light, streaming across the bay, sharpened the outlines of the rocks along the shore and, with growing strength, enveloped the wooded cliffs with a soft effulgence. From this window in Cawsand Bay, Cornwall, the low line of the Devonshire hills showed faintly, far off on the left. On the right the wooded cliffs ran out to a point where the bay met the Channel.

Sometimes, as I watched this pageant of the day's awakening, the steady monotone of the lapping waves was interrupted by the cries of sea gulls or the crunch of fishermen's boots on the pebbly shore. The men pushed off in rowboats for an early morning inspection of lobster pots under the shadow of the cliffs, or started off on longer fishing expeditions. Graceful yachts, moored overnight in the bay, would prepare to set sail on some pleasure cruise. Small steamers would pass with their load of holiday-makers. Sometimes a gray battleship would steal out of the inner harbor for some unknown destination.

As the day advanced, the human element with its multiplicity of tasks and interests, would project itself ever more actively into this tranquil scene where, at dawn, nature had held undisputed sway.

K. M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by A. Chauncey, London

THE MAIN MAST OF "R. M. S. QUEEN MARY"

IT HAS always been a pleasant fancy, when looking at the masts of ships, to remember that once these tall spars stood, decked with green, in the deep silence of a great forest. There was a thrill, too, in seeing a speck of a man climbing, like a spider in the frail strands of its web, aloft to the look-out. But already progress has sounded the knell of the wooden mast, and the thrill has given place to the claims of safety and of comfort. The main mast of the Queen Mary is of hollow steel, a tube up the inside of which a man may climb to the crow's nest by a rigid steel ladder. In warmth and comfort hitherto unknown, the man in the look-out keeps watch, while above his head, wireless messages reach out to every corner of the globe.

The Cypress Bayou In January

LIKE black ghosts of the swamp,
Trailing their feet in silver and shadows of flame,
With fans of ebony peacock feathers for headdresses,
The cypresses stand against the vermilion sunset
That burns in the winter sky and the still, black water.
In the green light above, the new moon is descending;
Soon she will be caught in the tangles of their hair.
An owl will suddenly hoot in the darkness,
A hound dog will bark in the stillness,
And the ghosts will withdraw into the night to take counsel together.

—LILY PETER, in *Silhouettes*.

Higher Spiritual Standards

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A STUDENT of Christian Science attending an advertising convention recently was deeply interested in the topic for the three-minute speeches that day. The chairman announced that the subject would be "Look Up and Lift Up."

A flood of gratitude poured into that student's thought as she realized the actual import of the subject. When business people, even for a few moments, can turn their thoughts to the contemplation of better things, though founded on an apparently material basis, one realizes that good is at hand. Some of the talks were exceedingly uplifting and placed materiality largely in the background. Quiet, appreciative attention was shown by the gathering.

The world today is beginning to see that material methods do not solve the problems of lack, limitation, sin, disease, and death. Advertisers are proving that true and clean wholesome copy gets the business rather than the forwarding of those suggestions that pull down instead of lift up mankind's thoughts and desires. There are still many who must be convinced of the fact, but the good work of disseminating this provable truth is going forward among clear-thinking business people. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (Pref., p. vii), "The time for thinkers has come." Everywhere today we see the need for clear thinking, and also evidence that there are many who are thinking clearly and with healing effect.

Centuries ago one came among men who said to those around him, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." Christ Jesus knew that Truth can never be lost. The master Metaphysician realized the value of spreading the gospel of good among men so that it might be carried to all peoples, and his marvelous works have come down through the centuries.

A dictionary defines "advertise," in part, as: "To notify; to make known." The Scriptural record of the healing of the sick and the sinning had been made known to all who cared to ponder it, and then in 1866, through the pure vision of a gentle New England woman, came the understanding which enabled her to give Christian Science to the world, and to make known the true nature of God. She magnified the glory of God so constantly in her life that others began to see the practicality of the Bible and to understand how much its inspired message lifted up their thoughts to behold and prove the ever-presence of Love.

The followers of good in olden days may never have known advertising as we do today, but nevertheless they spread their knowledge of good among their relatives and neighbors in a way which prevented its loss, and carried the truth onward. The greatest need today is a looking up and lifting up to things that are worth while, not a looking down to the earth-weights with which for so long we have been burdened. If everything we do and say shows forth this looking up and lifting up, we shall find better conditions manifested among ourselves, our friends, and all mankind.

Jesus said (John 12:32), "I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." We also should be so lifted up that we draw all men unto us. We should express the loveliness, joyousness, activity of the Christ. That is our work in a world that is looking for signs of God's presence. If each one of us in our expression, actions, home, business, and public affairs evidenced the loveliness of God, it would not be long before mankind would be attracted to that which today is lifting thought to God and proving His presence everywhere. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 407): "If man is not victorious over the passions, they crush out happiness, health, and manhood. Here Christian Science is the sovereign panacea, giving strength to the weakness of mortal mind,—strength from the immortal and omnipotent Mind,—and lifting humanity above itself into purer desires, even into spiritual power and good-will to man."

Undoubtedly many are earnestly praying that there may be no more war. Yet "rumours of wars" continue. Is it not necessary to help mankind to look up to and to lift up a higher method and standard before they will willingly relinquish war? The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science writes (No and Yes, p. 32), "Christian Science Mind-healing lifts with a steady arm, and cleaves sin with a broad battle-axe." With sin destroyed, war will vanish, and humanity will march forward into the light of living harmony, looking to God, the Giver of all good, and lifting on high the banner of Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

De plus hautes Normes spirituelles

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UNE Scientiste Chrétienne qui assistait récemment à une assemblée publicitaire trouva très intéressant le sujet proposé: "Haut les regards et les efforts!" Ce jour-là, comme le dit le président, les exposés dureraient trois minutes et s'inspireraient de cette devise.

Saisissant la véritable portée de ce sujet, l'auditrice ressentit une profonde gratitude. Lorsque les hommes d'affaires peuvent au moins momentanément diriger leur attention sur des choses meilleures,—même si la base paraît encore matérielle,—on se rend compte que le bien est proche. Parmi les exposés, quelques-uns furent très édifiants, et la matérialité n'y occupait qu'une place secondaire. L'auditoire écoutait avec une attention et une appréciation soutenues.

Aujourd'hui le monde commence à voir que les méthodes matérielles ne résolvent pas les problèmes du manque, des limitations, du péché, de la maladie, de la mort. Maints annonceurs peuvent constater qu'un texte véridique et moralement irréprochable sert au mieux leurs intérêts; qu'il est préférable aux suggestions abaissant les pensées et les désirs du genre humain au lieu de les élever. C'est là un fait dont beaucoup de personnes doivent encore se convaincre; mais l'œuvre se poursuit, et cette vérité démontrable se propage parmi les gens dont la pensée est claire. Dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare, à la page vii de la Préface: "L'heure des penseurs a sonné." Partout aujourd'hui nous voyons la nécessité de penser clairement; nous savons par maints indices qu'une foule de personnes pensent de cette manière et que les conséquences en sont bienfaisantes.

Voici des siècles qu'a paru celui qui pouvait dire aux hommes: "Le ciel et la terre passeront, mais mes paroles ne passeront point!" Le Christ Jésus savait que la Vérité ne peut se perdre. Le Métaphysicien par excellence se rendait compte que l'évangile du bien devait être annoncé parmi les hommes de son temps, puis transmis à tous les peuples; et ses œuvres merveilleuses nous sont connues malgré l'écoulement des siècles.

Comme synonymes de "faire des annonces," le dictionnaire indique "notifier; faire connaître." Les Ecritures relatant la guérison des malades et des pécheurs avaient été portées à la connaissance de tous ceux qui tenaient à les méditer; et en 1866, grâce à la pure vision d'une noble femme habitant la Nouvelle-Angleterre, vint la compréhension qui lui permit de donner au monde la Science Chrétienne et de faire connaître la vraie nature de Dieu. Dans sa vie, Mary Baker Eddy glorifia Dieu si fidèlement que d'autres commencèrent à voir le caractère pratique de la Bible; ils comprirent que ce message inspiré élevait leurs pensées jusqu'à la perception et à la démonstration de l'Amour dont la présence est éternelle.

Dans l'ancien temps, ceux qui suivaient le bien ne connaissaient sans doute pas la publicité telle qu'on la pratique aujourd'hui; mais ils communiquèrent à leurs voisins et à leurs parents leur propre connaissance du bien; ils en empêchèrent ainsi la perte et transmirent plus loin la vérité. Ce qui importe avant tout aujourd'hui, c'est de regarder en haut, de nous élever jusqu'aux choses ayant une valeur durable: il ne s'agit pas d'abaisser sans cesse nos regards sur les fardeaux terrestres qui nous ont si longtemps accablés. Si tous nos actes, toutes nos paroles indiquent cette attitude et ces regards dirigés vers les hauteurs, nous verrons se manifester de meilleures conditions non seulement en ce qui nous concerne, mais pour nos amis et le genre humain dans son ensemble.

Jésus disait (Jean 12:32): "Et moi, quand j'aurai été élevé de la terre, j'attirerai tous les hommes à moi." Nous devrions à notre tour être élevés au point de pouvoir attirer tous les hommes à nous. Nous devrions exprimer les charmes spirituels, la joie, l'activité du Christ. C'est là notre tâche dans un monde qui cherche des signes indiquant la présence de Dieu. Si chacun de nous manifestait sous tous les rapports—dans son expression, ses actes, son foyer, ses affaires publiques ou privées—les belles qualités de Dieu, le genre humain serait bientôt attiré vers ce qui de nos jours élève la pensée vers Dieu et prouve Son omniprésence. Mrs. Eddy a ce passage (*Science et Santé*, p. 407): "Si l'homme ne remporte pas la victoire sur ses passions, elles étouffent le bonheur, la santé et la virilité. La Science Chrétienne est une panacée souveraine, donnant de la force à la faiblesse de l'entendement mortel,—force qui provient de l'Entendement immortel et omnipotent,—et qui élève l'humanité au-dessus d'elle-même jusqu'à des désirs plus purs, voire même jusqu'au pouvoir spirituel et à la bonne volonté envers les hommes."

Bien des gens à coup sûr prient avec ferveur pour qu'il n'y ait plus de guerre. Cependant les "bruits de guerres" persistent. Ne faut-il pas aider le genre humain à lever les yeux, à choisir des méthodes et des normes plus élevées? Alors seulement les hommes renonceront volontiers à la guerre. Celle qui découvrit et fonda la Science Chrétienne déclare dans *Non et Oui* (p. 32): "La guérison-Entendement dans la Science Chrétienne brandit la hache d'armes d'une main ferme et fend le péché à grands coups." Une fois le péché détruit, la guerre disparaîtra; de progrès en progrès, l'humanité entrera dans la lumière de l'harmonie vivante, regardant à Dieu, Dispensateur de toutes les grâces, et levant bien haut l'étendard de l'Amour.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Trees

WHY do you listen, trees?
Why do you wait?
Why do you fume at the breeze—
Gesticulate
With hopeless fluttering hands—
Stare down the vanished road beyond the gate
That now no longer stands?
Why do you wait—
Trees—
Why do you listen, trees?

—ARCHIBALD MACLEISH, in "Poems: 1924-1933." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Yesterday

YESTERDAY is a white-sailed sloop
Tilted into green curled foam,
Leaving a rough and splintered dock,
Bound for unmapped seas to roam.

Gulls that circle in its wake
Fill the air with shrilling cries,
Piercing keenly to the heart
One who stands and shades his eyes.

RAYMONA HULL

The Silver Knight

A BIG wooden clock chimed the tea-hour. Ten little schoolgirls sat at the long table, watching Mademoiselle pour hot chocolate from a silver pitcher. They passed their mugs to her; then, carefully, with both chubby hands, they took them back, full of brown bubbles.

Rosy-faced Gerta carried in two plates of *tartines*, and clattered back into the pantry for a bowl of *confiture*. Helga tucked the serviette around her neck, and pushed the bangs from little Yvonne's eyes. Louise-Madeleine turned an inquisitive nose toward Mademoiselle's pitcher, across which a silver knight was riding on a silvery steed. There was a hawk on his wrist, and a castle set on a silver hill in the distance.

"Mademoiselle," asked Louise-Madeleine, "who is the chevalier on the pitcher?"

* * *

MADEMOISELLE COULD NOT say. He had lived so long ago; but, see, there were mountains behind the castle. So he might have lived right here in Switzerland.

Perhaps he had set out, one spring day, from Chillon, and had ridden over the yellow primroses along the edge of Lac Léman. There, sitting on a bench in the sun, he had met a little old silversmith who was making a pitcher. When the gay knight had gone, the silversmith, remembering him, had molded knight and horse and bird in his design.

"Et puis?" insisted Louise-Madeleine. "Did the knight marry a beautiful lady and have minstrels play harps at the wedding?"

"They had a nundred little girls and a hundred little boys," said Yvonne, solemnly.

"Mangez vos tartines," commanded Mademoiselle, looking around at the neglected tea.

* * *

THE LITTLE GIRLS finished their bread and butter and, with a great scraping of chairs, they rose and tumbled upstairs to study-hour. In came Gerta for the empty plates.

Mademoiselle was standing by the window, gazing out at the snow-covered pine trees. If only she, herself, could see the elves and knights and carnival that danced in those children's heads. She, who helped to spin those stories for them, stayed outside their magic world.

It was time for the groceries to arrive. Mademoiselle heard the frosty creak of wagon-wheels on the road outside. Gerta had darted out.

"L'épicier, Mademoiselle!" she was calling.

Mademoiselle went through the pantry where, from the wooden shelves, yellow and green painted plates looked down. When she reached the kitchen, the grocer's boy was setting a big basket on the table. He had left the door standing open, so that big wet snow-flakes were drifting in.

* * *

MADEMOISELLE WALKED OVER to shut the door. Outside, hitched to the delivery wagon, stood a big brown horse, his warm breath pouring like silver from his nostrils, as he pawed the snow.

Out past Mademoiselle pelted the red-cheeked boy with his empty basket. He leapt up into the wagon, spoke to the horse, and then loudly they cantered away. Cantered away, thought Mademoiselle, like any gay young knight and his charger; not to go idly hawking, but to bring butter and cheese for little boys and girls, and even for "les grandes personnes" for supper.

E. F. H.

Sunset—Taos Pueblo

THE rest of the afternoon we spent in exploring the vicinity of Taos, driving out along one road for several miles, then returning, and driving out along another. Everywhere Christopher found challenging themes for his brush. The sun was just setting when, for the fourth and last time, we left the village; and the glory of the eastern range combined with the roughness of the road to make us drive very slowly. Such colors we had never seen. Were they of the earth or air, possessed by the rock or bestowed by the atmosphere? We could not tell and it did not matter. The effect was ineffable. All shades of red, from flaming ruby to palest rose; blue merging into violet, lavender, gray; jade green; saffron yellow. Our incredulous eyes feasted avidly. Slowly and more slowly we drove, utterly given over to wonder and delight.

Then the car abruptly stopped. . . . This astonishing region had neatly trapped us into the heart of its culminating surprise.

Where were we? What had happened? My eyes, dazzled by sunset, unprepared by any preconception, were at first wholly unable to interpret the blocks of brown earth which stood on either side of us. Were they boulders? Had we strayed into a fantastic city of rocks? Or was it a city in very truth and were the boulders houses? . . .

Silently we withdrew to the banks of the cottonwood-bordered stream which divides the village, and looked at the pyramidal structure rising, tier above tier, against the background of the flaming mountain. Like a colossal beehive, it was composed of cells of little houses set wall to wall and roof to doorstep. Very old houses, apparently, for their angular corners were softly rounded by time. More beehives in the shape of ovens stood on the ground at the foot of the pyramid. All of them, houses and ovens alike, were made of the brown soil on which they rested; and, in the light of the low sun, they glowed orange and ruddy brown. Strings of red peppers made crimson stains along the walls. Behind and above them rose their sacred mountain, now almost translucent with intense violet.

The hour was that at which an eastern village would be in a state of commotion—men coming home from their work, women preparing supper, children at play; but here things were very quiet. In one of the doorways stood a young woman with a baby in the folds of the burnouse which covered her head and shoulders, but she was not doing anything. An older woman emerged to gather an armful of sticks, then disappeared like a shadow. Into the end of the street ambled a boy on a pony, his black braids swinging, his moccasined feet hanging loose. He was singing softly to himself, but his song did not trouble the silence. Apparently here were people who not only knew how to build themselves into their environment, but also how to live in close harmony with it. The prevailing hush had an effect of religion, as if the whole place were at prayer. As we stood watching, a man's figure came out on one of the flat roofs above us . . . wrapped from head to foot in a white garment. Only his eyes were uncovered, and they looked steadily into the west where the sun was now touching the horizon. Motionless, silent, he waited until the huge red disk had sunk behind the far range of the mountains; then, as quietly as he had come, he vanished.—ZEPHINE HUMPHREY, in "Green Mountains to Sierras." (New York: Dutton.)

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Few N. E. Mills Feeling Effects Of Auto Strike

Textile Firms Report Plenty of Orders Are on Hand

Plant Cuts Time

General Motors Subsidiary Lays Off Some Men Pending Settlement

Dispelling fears that the New England textile industry might be adversely affected by the strikes in General Motors Corporation plants, officials of some of the largest mills stated today that no plants in this area depend entirely upon automobile fabric orders.

At present, they reported, no orders for upholstery materials for General Motors cars have been canceled. But even if they should be, mills are in a position to keep all their machinery and employees working full time on other orders.

Only about 12 per cent of the output of New England textile mills is for automobile use, said Henry G. Simonds, assistant treasurer of Pacific Mills of Lawrence, Mass. Of this yardage about 4 per cent is worsted and wool fabrics, and 8 per cent is mohair and other pile fabrics.

If the strike spreads to all motor concerns and affects other indirectly allied industries, Mr. Simonds added, it might seriously affect the New England mills which had looked forward to producing much of the upholstery materials needed for the promised 5,000,000-unit production in the motor field this year.

Harold J. Walter, manager of the Uxbridge Worsted Mills, stated that plants with which he is in touch have so many orders that should automobile fabric orders be canceled, machinery could be turned to other work at once.

Similar Situation

Other important plants such as the Talbot Mills at Billerica, Mass., the Massachusetts Mohair Plush Mills in the Berkshires and the Sanford Mills in Maine, were faced with similar prospects, it was said.

Of other New England industries which supply some of their products to General Motors plants, ball-bearing manufacturers already felt some effects of the strike. The New Departure factories in Bristol and Meriden, Conn.—now operated as a General Motors subsidiary — have put 7000 employees on a reduced schedule. Yesterday, 200 at the Meriden plant were dropped temporarily, and further layoffs are expected.

Officials stated that all men temporarily laid off will be taken back as soon as resumption of production in assembly plants provides work.

Both the Meriden and Bristol plants will remain in operation on reduced schedules, it was announced, supplying customers other than General Motors.

Stop orders were reported to have been received by several of about 20 concerns of different kinds in Connecticut which supply some of their products to General Motors plants. These included the Geometric Tool Company of New Haven, the New Departure division of the Whitney Chain Company at Hartford, and the Bullard Company of Bridgeport, which supplies repair parts for heavy machinery in a Flint, Mich., plant of the General Motors Corporation.

Stop Orders

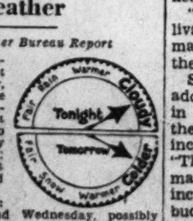
The M. T. Stevens & Sons Company in Rockville reported Monday that it had received stop orders on shipments of upholstery material to Fisher Body plants, but that no layoffs would result immediately as many orders were on hand from other customers.

The Bridgeport Coach Lace Company also reported stop orders from Fisher Body plants for upholstery beading, which have resulted in its case in temporary layoff of 50 of its 300 employees.

The New Britain Machine Company received stop orders on a shipment of small parts to General Motors and the Stanley Works in New Britain reported slowing up of orders.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday, with temperature near freezing tonight; possibly light rain changing to snow; considerably colder Wednesday; moderate southwest shifting to west and northwest winds.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday, possibly light rain changing to snow, colder Wednesday and in the west portion tonight. Much colder in the west portion Wednesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday, possibly light rain changing to snow, colder Wednesday and Wednesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest shifting to northwest and north winds and overcast weather tonight and Wednesday, probably occasional light rain tonight and over the south portion Wednesday.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday, probably snow in the north portion and light rain or snow in the south portion tonight, colder late tonight, much colder Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

Boston	32	30	Minneapolis	-14	-10
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	66	58
Chicago	18	18	New York	32	30
Denver	28	26	Norfolk	40	36
Helena	-16	-10	Philadelphia	32	32
Jacksonville	68	54	St. Louis	34	34
Kansas City	38	36	San Francisco	46	46
Los Angeles	48	44	Washington	36	30
Miami	74	74			

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:44 p. m.; height, 7.8 feet.
Wednesday, 6:09 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:30 p. m.

'Splitting' Is Charged On $100,000 Contracts

Boston News Today

Fin. Com. Charges 'Split Contracts'

Charges that between Jan. 1 and Nov. 15, 1936, 187 separate orders for sewer work, involving $100,000, were given out in "split contracts" to one contractor were made today by the Finance Commission in a letter to Mayor Mansfield.

These figures, taken from city records, and testimony under oath of George W. Dakin, head of the city sewer service at a private hearing two months ago, were used by the Financial Commission as basis for this recommendation:

"That the new Public Works Commissioner (Edward M. Richardson) be instructed by you to end the deliberate evasion of charter requirements in regard to contract awards that has been practiced in the Public Works department during the past three years."

The Mayor declined to comment.

Accompanying the letter were half a dozen pages of statistical addends, citing alleged examples of under-$1000 jobs which, the Finance Commission charged, were awarded without the formality of advertising for bids.

"This evidence is the record of more than $100,000 worth of work given out by the sewer service to one contractor," said the letter. "The

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Trust Companies Deposits Jump

Deposits in 74 Massachusetts trust companies as of Oct. 31 were up $25,000,000 over the previous fiscal year ending, it was reported today by Bank Commissioner Henry H. Pierce. Total deposits amounted to $607,000,000.

Of the reported increase, $20,000,000 was taken in by commercial departments, $3,800,000 in savings deposits and the remainder through Christmas Clubs and other special funds. Assets of the 74 companies were estimated at $1,068,000,000 or an increase of $58,000,000 over the previous year.

Short Port Week Long in Figures

"Joe" Maynard, collector of customs, today rang down the curtain on 1936. Statisticians have performed the final tabulations for a year. Because last week was limited to four days while federal employees enjoyed a holiday from Friday to Sunday, inclusive, the week's figures closed the activities of the year. Yet the week was the largest for "imports for warehouse" and for "imports of wool" of any of the year.

Imports entered for warehouse consisted chiefly of wool, and the total value for the week was $1,534,846 or more than $1,000,000 above the same week a year ago. Wool receipts were 5,642,763 pounds against 1,066,060 pounds for that week last year.

Imports for immediate consumption totaled $3,641,445 compared with $3,401,022 a year ago. Duties collected totaled $818,765, or nearly $200,000 less than a year ago as a result of the large quantity of wool arrivals being put into warehouse. (Duty is not paid until the goods are withdrawn from warehouse.)

The figures brought 1936 imports for consumption up to $146,428,149 while the 1935 figures (a good year in itself, records show) were $107,271,236.

Cold Wave Races To the Eastward

The cold wave now gripping the Middle West and sending temperatures down close to the zero mark is due in Boston tonight, according to George H. Noyes, chief of the Boston Weather Bureau. He promised that temperatures would drop to around 20 above tonight and possibly lower than that by tomorrow.

Thus will end the period of abnormally high temperatures prevalent in Greater Boston since Dec. 24. Cloudy tonight with light rain tomorrow morning, possibly changing to snow by Wednesday afternoon, was the forecast.

Peace in Leather Situation Sought

A conference called in Salem for tomorrow between employers and workers in 40 Greater Boston tanneries was regarded today by Thomas Curley, chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, as the chief hope for avoiding a strike of 10,000 leather workers. The affected tanneries are located in Salem, Peabody, Danvers, Woburn, Lynn, Winchester and Norwood.

Goals of the workers are a 20 per cent wage increase, seniority rights for workers based on competency, and a closed shop. Factory owners have offered a 5 per cent pay raise and have denied the other demands.

A combined vote taken at various union local meetings last night directed officials of the National Leather Workers Union to hold off the actual strike call until further discussions with state labor heads and employers have been held.

Already, however, owners of two tanneries in Peabody have shut down their establishments, throwing more than 500 employees out of work. These two manufacturers assert that until the dispute is settled, they will refuse to accept orders.

Mr. Curley said that the employees last night voted to accept nearly all of the State Board's recommendations, submitted after a contract between the employers and the leather workers had expired.

Sullivan Heads School Committee

On his re-election as chairman of the Boston School Committee last night, Frederick R. Sullivan pledged himself to strive "more than ever" for economy in operation of the school system.

Efforts toward economy must be qualified, however, with the "maintenance of satisfactory school standards and functions," said Mr. Sullivan, simultaneously pointing out that school costs "have shown a tendency to rise despite efforts to keep them at a minimum."

"In the very near future," Mr. Sullivan said, "preliminary budget estimates for 1937 will be placed before the school committee."

Salary increase schedules which add "approximately $220,000 a year in total" to the school budget are the largest factors in forcing budget increases, Mr. Sullivan declared. "The continuance of increases which may be expected from yearly salary increments will complicate our budget procedure for years to come."

Experts to Talk On Transportation

What the future holds for transportation, rail, highway, and air, is to be discussed at a two-day conference under auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on successive Thursdays, Jan. 14 and 21, it was announced today.

Three outstanding transportation experts are to speak at the first day's session, John J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads; Edgar S. Gorrell, president of Air Transport Association of America; and Ted V. Rodgers, president of the American Trucking Association.

Joseph B. Eastman, former federal co-ordinator of transportation and present member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is to speak at the second conference.

CCC Enrollment For N. E. Started

Enrollment of 4866 youths and World War veterans for the New England Civilian Conservation Corps has begun in 15 towns and cities throughout the six states, it was announced today by Brig. Gen. S. A. Cheney, commanding officer of the Corps area.

The new members of the CCC will be assigned to vacancies existing in the 129 companies now stationed in various parts of New England. Applicants must bring their papers showing they have been selected for posts by the proper authorities.

1,648,000 Pounds Of Turnips Arrive

Prince Edward Island turnips . . . reputed to have the appearance and taste which bring fancy prices in a competitive Boston market . . . are coming to this port by entire shiploads.

One steamer . . . of 1712 registered tons . . . brought in 1,648,000 pounds today from Charlottetown, the only cargo stowed in the spacious holds. It was the steamship Farnorth, operating regularly in the Boston-Maritime Provinces trade.

Duty assessed on imported turnips of 25 cents a hundredweight, has been reduced to 12½ cents under terms of the Canadian reciprocal trade agreement, stimulating the movement of turnips to Boston. Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, collected more than $2000 in duties on the ship arriving today.

Woman Passes Blind Flight Test

Qualifying today as the first New England flier to hold an instrument and radio rating, Miss Margaret Kimball, Lexington, Mass., pilot, flew "blind" for 25 miles to the East Boston Airport at the conclusion of her trials.

Aircraft officials declared that not more than two other women in the country have passed these tests.

G.O.P. Knife Begins to Snip On Plum Tree

Senate Assistant Counsel Loses Job—No Funds Is the Plea

Is It a Signal?

Pruning of the State "plum" tree by a Republican Legislature began today when the name of Senator John F. Donovan, Chelsea Democrat, was erased as assistant Senate counsel at $4200 a year.

The removal was made accompanied by a statement that there was no available appropriation to continue Senator Donovan in the service.

Action by the Legislature recalled a statement made by Governor-elect Hurley on his return from Bermuda, that he planned to eliminate all unnecessary jobs, and to cut down on the state budget.

At the same time as this announcement was made, the report spread in State House corridors that John Lacy Delaney of Cambridge, liquidating agent of the Western National Bank, would be named to succeed State Bank Commissioner Henry H. Pierce, who has announced that he will resign about Jan. 15.

Legislature Meets

Massachusetts' 150th Great and General Court, otherwise known as the Legislature, will assume its two-year duties tomorrow at 11 a. m., when Governor Curley administers the oath of office to the 40 Senators and 240 Representatives, elected in November.

For the first time in the history of the General Court, two former Socialists will open the session. Representative Charles H. Morrill of Haverhill (Democrat during the Administration of President Roosevelt), first elected to the House in 1909, will be the presiding officer until a Speaker is elected. He will call upon Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, who switched to the Democratic party during the Administration of President Wilson, to offer the opening prayer.

According to custom, the Legislature will meet one day in advance of the Governor's inauguration day to complete organization work before noon on Thursday in order that the new Senate President, already known to be Senator Samuel H. Wragg, Needham Republican, may administer the oath to Gov.-elect Hurley.

Traditionally, the incoming Governor is the chief luminary of inauguration day, but the precedent-breaking plans surrounding the outgoing Governor Curley are forcing Governor-elect Hurley to share the inaugural spotlight with Mr. Curley.

Curley to Head Parade

Ordinarily the outgoing Chief Executive walks down the State House steps into private life alone. Governor Curley, however, will be accompanied by his bride of two hours and the entire wedding party. At the foot of the steps the Governor will join a parade arranged in his honor, headed by a large band. His followers will present him an automobile.

Thus, at least Governor-Elect Hurley will have some competition on Inauguration Day.

Tomorrow's organization work in the new Legislature will present none of the riotous scenes which accompanied the organization of the 1935-36 Legislature. In the 1935 session a battle by the Democratic minority resulted in a Senate deadlock which prevented the election of a Senate President in time for the inauguration ceremony. As a result James M. Curley was sworn into office by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, which later resulted in Governor Curley being challenged as a de facto Governor because the Constitution provides that the President of the Senate shall administer the oath.

Senator James G. Moran's election as Senate President was delayed until Jan. 10.

Tomorrow the elections will be colorless procedures. As is already known by practically everyone Senator Wragg will be Senate President and Representative Horace T. Cahill of Braintree will be named Speaker of the House to succeed Representative Leverett Saltonstall.

The only contests in the incoming General Court will be the naming of the Republican and Democratic floor leaders in each branch, and these contests will be settled in

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Flood Control And Cape Canal Work Planned

Chief of Army Engineers Would Spend Millions in Massachusetts

His Report Is Filed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—In his annual report Maj. Gen. E. M. Markham, chief of army engineers, recommended today expenditure of $4,370,000 on the Cape Cod canal during the fiscal year beginning next July 1.

He also favored a $2,100,000 expenditure for construction of four reservoirs as part of a flood-control project on the Merrimack river.

Four millions of the canal expense would be used for dredging. Maintenance would cost $370,000, General Markham reported.

Spent $5,137,922

He said $5,137,922 was spent during the year ended June 30, 1936, for work on the canal and that total cost for the canal to date had been $23,648,907, of which $11,500,000 was spent for purchasing land.

The recommendation for flood control on the Merrimack included construction of the Milford reservoir, $238,550; Blackwater river reservoir, $300,250; Suncook Ponds reservoir, $150,300, and Hillsboro reservoir, $1,110,900.

General Markham estimated $300,000 would be necessary for engineering and surveys and that an additional $638,300 would be necessary to complete the construction.

No work on the project is proposed prior to July 1, 1937, the report said.

Boston Harbor

He also proposed expenditure of $900,000 for the partial removal of a ledge in Boston harbor's 40-foot channel, which was uncovered by dredging operations.

Removal of ledges in Fore river and the Mystic river, at costs of $232,000 and $60,000, respectively, also was recommended.

Another Massachusetts city benefiting from General Markham's recommendations was Newburyport, where he proposed spending $50,000 for operating the U. S. Minquas, a dredge, between July and September.

Other Massachusetts recommendations included:

Pollock Rip shoals, off Nantucket, $50,000, for operating a hopper dredge for about 2½ months in the fall;

Nantucket Sound

Cross Rip shoals, Nantucket sound —$6000 for dredging;

New Bedford and Fairhaven harbor—$75,000 for removal of ledge and boulders in western maneuvering area.

Fall River harbor—$58,000 for dredging channel north of Brightman Street bridge and maintenance of hopper dredge in channel north of Globe wharf;

Taunton river—$60,000 for removing rock and boulder shoals below Peters Point.

Pawtucket River

General Markham recommended the expenditure of $10,000 for the improvement of the channel in the Pawtucket river during the fiscal year starting July 1, 1937.

The annual report described work done during the year ended last July in the harbors of refuge at Point Judith and Block Island and in Great Salt pond, Providence harbor and the harbor of refuge at Block Island were reported to be the scene of work during the current fiscal year.

The proposed work in the Pawtucket river—the only work contemplated for the next fiscal year in Rhode Island—calls for the removal by contract of four small outcrops of rock recently uncovered at the channel edges, near Bass Rock.

Providence Harbor

During the present fiscal year, between July and December, 1936, the report estimated at $98,400.69 the cost of proposed dredging in Providence harbor.

At the Point Judith harbor of refuge, 5507 long tons of riprap were placed prior to August, 1935. The total expenditures were $23,000. A total of 3380 long tons were placed under a contract for repairs to the main breakwater at the Block Island harbor of refuge. Total expenditures were $17,525.18 while an additional $6124.82 was allotted for work in May, 1937, in dredging about 13,000 cubic yards in the harbor channel.

New R. I. Chief Executive

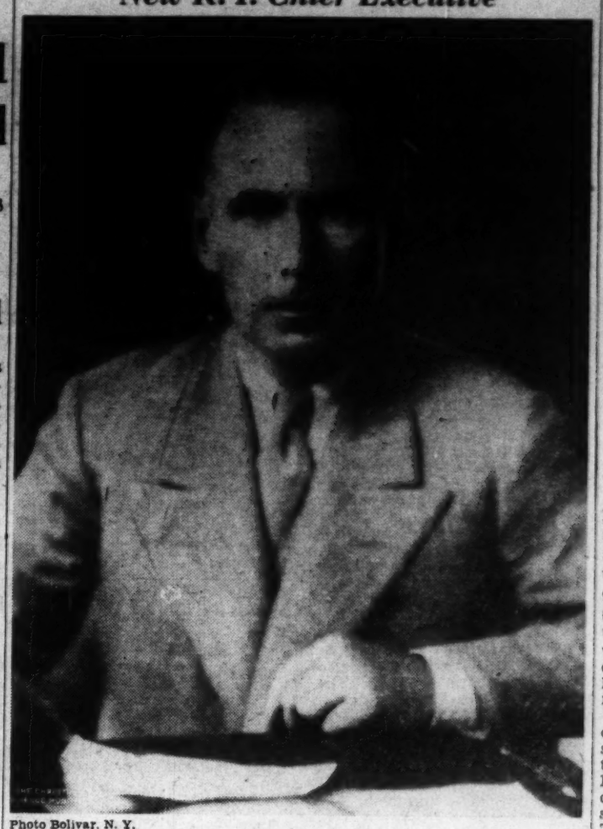


Photo Bolivar, N. Y.

Gov. Robert E. Quinn

Curley's Envoy To Washington For Milk Office

John P. Brennan, Governor Curley's "ambassador" to Washington, who was forced to pack away his ambassadorial frock coat when the Legislature clipped the appropriation for his salary out of the 1936 budget, is now going to be an ambassador to Massachusetts farmers.

Governor Curley last night announced Mr. Brennan would be nominated as assistant milk administrator to the State Milk Control Board when the Executive Council meets tomorrow in its next-to-final session of the Curley regime. The salary is set at $3100. The Milk Control Board has ousted Lawrence D. Rhodes as assistant milk administrator to provide an opening for Mr. Brennan, whose previous duties were to obtain from the Federal Government money due Massachusetts.

Tomorrow the outgoing Governor also plans to name a successor to the late Dr. Francis D. Donoghue, who for 24 years was medical adviser to the State Industrial Accident Board.

This appointment may possibly cause an open break between Governor Curley and Governor-Elect Charles F. Hurley, who, it is known, wishes to make the appointment himself. Actually the successor is named by the Industrial Accident Board, but ordinarily a Governor's proposal is followed in such matters.

Although Governor-Elect Hurley's appointment cupboard will be practically bare because of the number of last-minute appointments being made by Governor Curley, he will be able to name a successor to Henry H. Pierce, state commissioner of banks. Mr. Pierce indicated he will resign after Jan. 15.

It has also been ascertained that Governor-Elect Hurley disagrees with the commissioner over the latter's proposal that a seven-man advisory board be established to assist the bank commissioner. Although the commissioner and Governor Curley believe the advisory board necessary, Mr. Hurley is of the opposite opinion, and, it is understood, he informed Mr. Pierce so at a conference yesterday.

Lodge and Bridges Take Their Seats In the U. S. Senate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The only new Republicans in the Senate —Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., of Massachusetts, and H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire—took the oath of office today at the opening session of Congress.

Senator Lodge, 34-year-old grandson of the late Senator Lodge who was dominant in guiding America's foreign policies for many years, is the second youngest member of the Senate. Senator Bridges, who resigned as Governor of New Hampshire to take his seat, is 38.

Senator Lodge was the only Republican replacing a Democrat. He defeated Gov. James M. Curley to succeed retiring Senator Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg, Mass.

The New Englanders were seated close together, Senator Lodge at the end of the first row on the Republican side, directly in front of Senator Bridges. Senator Ernest W. Gibson of Brattleboro, Vt., sat at Senator Lodge's side and Senator White, of Maine, was next to Senator Bridges. Three new Republican representatives seated today gave Massachusetts the greatest Republican increase in strength of any state in the new Congress.

They were Charles Clason, Springfield; George J. Bates, Mayor of Salem, and Robert Luce, Waltham, who returns to Congress after an absence of two years.

Vermont was the only New England state seating a delegation carried over from last year.

Safety Pushed By Drive to End Fund Diversion

Building safety into the highways may not be a complete solution to the national motor accident toll but it will certainly go a long way to protect the motorist against his own weaknesses, said Franklin E. Jordan, newly appointed head of the Boston Automobile Club, today.

Mr. Jordan's defense of the driver was the opening gun in the Automobile Club's 1937 campaign to obtain an amendment to the State Constitution making it impossible for politicians to divert highway funds away from highway construction. Such diversion, he said, prevents highway reconstruction, allowing accidents for which the motorist is being blamed.

Curves, Vision

Thousands of accidents, he said, are traced every year to the driver losing control, the car leaving the road, skidding, colliding on curves or colliding with other objects on the road.

Involuntarily, he added, the safety expert charges these accidents to the driver. Yet Mr. Jordan held that the mishaps would never have taken place if the roads had been properly banked on the curves, if vision had not been obstructed by something that the highway builders should have removed, or if the curves had been eliminated altogether.

Over any highway 50 miles long, the Boston club authority stated, most accidents will be found to occur along a given stretch, say two miles in length. From casual observation, this stretch would seem as safe as the rest of the road.

"Can we say," he asked, "that on this stretch, the accident drivers become more careless than usual and begin running into each other or off the road?

By Surprise

"Maybe there is something wrong with the road, something that lulls the driver into a sense of false security, something that makes him proceed at his usual rate of speed when he shouldn't.

"Undoubtedly, such conditions exist. Curves, for instance, are not dangerous when properly designed. On the other hand, someone will say, curves are not dangerous when properly executed by the driver. Yet, the driver has gone around curve after curve at a speed that he deemed safe and experienced no difficulty. Then he comes to one of those curves that is different. But he has no way of knowing that until he starts around the curve. The warning sign was not different from the others.

Take Out Guesswork

"Under such conditions, the driver is hardly to blame for an accident. There is no mystery about the maximum curvature which will permit travel at a given speed. Any curve, greater than that maximum tends to pull the driver over into the left-hand lane.

"It all boils down to this—the highway engineer knows—the driver has to guess. The answer—let the engineer take the guesswork out of driving. Give the driver more than a 50 per cent chance and he will measure up to the standards of safety."

General Butler Talks Against War

Speaking before the Women's City Club today, Major Gen. Smedley D. Butler gave two simple remedies for war; first, to make it illegal to fly the American flag outside of continental limits except on Government ships; second, to keep all American soldiers within American territorial limits.

"Wars were never made by the Army nor the Navy," he said, "but by the people who have foreign investments." In this connection, he derided the sending of troops 3000 miles as in the last war to protect American interests.

R. I. Governor Proposes War On Gangsters

In His Inaugural Address Quinn Urges Act to Drive Them From State

Hits Tipsy Drivers

Would Impose Heavy Penalties and Limit Speed on the Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 5—In a short, simple and straight-from-the-shoulder inaugural address this afternoon Gov. Robert E. Quinn urged the 1937 General Assembly to enact legislation that would drive gangsters from Rhode Island, protect relief funds from chiselers, provide stiff penalties for drunken drivers and establish a maximum speed law to cut down the State's auto fatalities.

Governor Quinn took the oath of office at his home in West Warwick shortly after 10 a. m. in order that the outgoing Governor, Theodore Francis Green, would not experience complications when sworn in as a senator at Washington this noon. This was the first time in the history of the State that a governor did not take the oath of office at the State House with concomitant ceremonies.

Careful Survey

"I am firmly of the opinion that a careful survey of our law dealing with criminals should be made because gangsters, racketeers and gunmen cannot be too severely dealt with," he said. "There is no place for them in Rhode Island, and I now specifically ask State and city police to drive them out of the State.

"We don't want to wait for some calamity to bring home the necessity for this action. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. To co-operate with our sister states I recommend a fresh pursuit law."

Governor Quinn, lawyer and native of West Warwick, is one of the youngest chief executives ever elected in Rhode Island. He is 42 years old.

Long in Service

Although comparatively young as an executive he is old in experience at the Rhode Island State House. He served in the House of Representatives from 1923 to 1924 and continually in the Senate from 1929 to 1933 when he was elected Lieutenant Governor.

He received his preliminary education in the schools of the Pawtuxet Valley before entering Brown University where he prepared himself for Harvard Law School after graduation. He graduated with honors from Harvard.

Served in War

During the World War he served in the intelligence service in England and France. He is married and is the father of four children, Norma, 11; Robert, 9; Polly, 7, and Cameron, 4. His hobby is golf, probably due to the fact that his home is within a stone's throw of the seventh green of the West Warwick Country Club.

Weaving in his recommendations for the curbing of reckless motorists with his discussion of criminals, Governor Quinn said: "Careless motorists, of course, cannot be put in the category of hardened criminals. But every citizen who gets behind the wheel of an automobile must be made to realize that he is handling a powerful and dangerous weapon. Its use on the public highways requires the greatest care."

Automobile Speed

Continuing, he said, "I am satisfied that speed is the greatest cause of automobile disaster, and I recommend that no driver exceed 50 miles an hour on the highways of our State at any time."

He cautioned drivers to slow down when they see children on the street, as "the natural thing for children to do is to run and play, most of the time thoughtlessly. You cannot change the nature of a child, but we can teach the motorist to think and keep this thought in mind."

No Place on Roads

"Drunken drivers," he said, "have no place on our highways. The penalties for this offense should be increased, and every person who takes a drink when out to dine or dance should be impressed with the importance of having someone else drive his car. This procedure will minimize accidents, and at the same time protect the man himself."

Taking up the unemployment relief situation which he made known several weeks ago he would give special attention, he said, "In your capacity as legislators you are not Democrats, you are not Republicans, you are representatives of all the people. Our first interest, then, is to all the people regardless of party. The State's money should be treated and preserved with the same jealous care as your own. And yet the State's money must be made available to protect and care for every worthy person actually in need of help.

Relief Funds

"I shall have to ask the legislature to make available whatever amount is necessary to properly provide for people who are in need of assistance, but our investigators must make doubly sure that no unworthy person is dipping his fingers into the resources of the State. Our main object should be, and will be, to find a job for every honest man and woman who is willing and able to work. No decent Rhode Island citizen wants charity. He wants an opportunity to earn an honest living. This opportunity must be provided."

Continuing he said: "However, let it be known that we have no time or sympathy for the chiseler. The

(Continued on Page 12, Column 8)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL—"Jane Eyre," dramatization of Charlotte Bronte's novel, starring Katharine Hepburn. Presented by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Directed by Worthington Miner. 8:30.

SHUBERT—"Frederika," new operetta by Franz Lehar, with Dennis King, Helen Gleason and Ernest Truex. 8:15. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:15

OPERA HOUSE — "Blossom Time," the Romberg operetta based on the life of Franz Schubert, with J. Charles Gilbert, Diana Gaylen and Roy Cropper. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Fulton of Oak Falls," comedy by Parker Fennelly, staged by Sam Forrest. Starring George M. Cohan. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"East Meets West," with George Arliss. 1:55, 4:54, 7:50. Also "Theodora Goes Wild," featuring Irene Dunne and Melvyn Douglas. 3:10, 6:05, 9:05.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Come and Get It," with Edward G. Arnold, Walter Brennan, Mady Christians, Joel McCrea and Frances Farmer. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Under Your Spell," featuring Lawrence Tibbett. 3:10, 6:10, 8:15.

UNIVERSITY—Gladys George in "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie." 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. Also Joan Crawford in "Wedding Present." 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. Tomorrow: Jeanette MacDonald and Clark Gable in "San Francisco." Also six Donald Duck and Mickey Mouse cartoons.

TREMONT—Irene Dunne and Ricardo Cortez in "Symphony of Six Million." 1, 3:48, 6:47, 9:52. Also "Here's to Romance," with Nino Martini. 2:23, 5:11, 8:16. Tomorrow: Robert Taylor and Janet Gaynor in "Small Town Girl." Also "Dance Band," with Buddy Rogers.

Radio Programs

On Page 12

MODERN—"The Charge of the Light Brigade," starring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:30. Also "Can This Be Dixie?" with Jane Withers. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

BOSTON—"Kelly the Second," featuring Patsy Kelly and Charlie Chase. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:45, 10:30. Stage: Broadway Rhythm Revue, headed by Ken Murray.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Born to Dance," with Eleanor Powell, James Stewart, Virginia Bruce, Una Merkel and others. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10. Also "Dinner Take All." Orpheum: 10:10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Sing Me a Love Song," featuring James Melton, Patricia Ellis and Kaby Pitts. Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Charlie Chan at the Opera," starring Warner Oland and Boris Karloff. Fenway: 12:45, 3:25, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:40, 8:20.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Clyde Lucas and his orchestra. Ted Husing. "Western Sketches." "Legend of Lei." "Touring Brazil." "So and Sew." latest newsreels and other shorts.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

MEMORIAL—"That Girl From Paris," starring Lily Pons, assisted by Gene Raymond and Jack Oakie. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

METROPOLITAN—"The Plainsman," with Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:54, 10. Stage: Jane Withers heading musical revue.

FINE ARTS — "The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider. 1:30, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:30. All Mickey Mouse show every morning except Sunday. 10, 11 and 12.

UPTOWN—"Reunion," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. 1:20, 4:14, 7:15, 10:10. Also "Smartest Girl in Town," with Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 3, 5:50, 8:30.

Music

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HARVARD UNIVERSITY (APPLETON CHAPEL)—Organ recital by E. Power Biggs. Collette Lisonbe, pianist. 8:15

DORCHESTER WPA CONCERT—Commonwealth Symphonic Band, Alfonso D'Avino, conducting. Giuseppe Gossi, baritone. 800 Morton Street 8:15.

Other Events

JAMAICA PLAIN NYA LECTURE—Oscar Smith on "Financing a Home," 9 Seavern's Avenue. 8

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB Mrs. Claude U. Gilbert, speaker. Subject: Editorial Comment on Current Events. Also on Jan. 12 and 26. 40 Beacon Street. 8.

Tomorrow

ROTARY CLUB—Weekly luncheon meeting. Henry S. Dennison, speaker. Subject: Employe-Employer Responsibilities. Hotel Statler, 12:15.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS —"Miniatures" guidance tour by Mrs. Tanner, 11 a. m.

Reunited, the Dixieland Band Traces the Origins of Jazz

Six men playing lustily in the stage revue at the RKO Boston Theater this week testify to the extent to which "swing" music has swept the country. For, if you accept the current explanation that "swing" is a revival of the early raucous days of jazz, you couldn't go farther back than the Original Dixieland Jazz Band, pioneers of modern dance music, who are appearing with Ken Murray, recent radio star, now in vaudeville, and his unit.

Their waists may be a little thicker and their hair streaked with a little more gray than when they disbanded in 1923, but the Dixieland boys still feel "that old jazz spirit." They use no printed music and, as in their earlier days, are still able to improvise at will—as a dressing-room rehearsal amply showed. Four of the boys are original members of the little group of five who organized in New Orleans in 1908. They are "Nick" LaRocca, composer of that perennial "classic" of ballroom dancing, "Tiger Rag," trumpeter; Larry Shields, clarinetist; E. B. Edwards, trombonist, and "Tony" Sbarbaro, drummer.

J. Russel Robinson, pianist of the reunited Dixieland group, is not an original member but joined the band in 1919 after the passing of Henry Ragas, original pianist of the group. Mr. Robinson is composer of "Margie" and "Lena Is the Queen of Palestina," among other early song hits. The "new" member of the band is Harry Barth, who "slaps the bass," as the new method of playing the bass viol is known, and who, in consequence, is known as "Slap Happy."

Claim to Be Pioneers

Now there are several explanations of the origin of swing music and it is an attempt to set history aright and secure the credit for the Dixieland group that brought the Dixieland boys out of obscurity. If the evidence which we saw on the yellowed pages of "Nick" LaRocca's press clipping book is to be accepted the Dixieland boys were the pioneers of the form of music which we know as jazz.

Because of its marked rhythm jazz has often been thought of Negro or Indian origin. But Mr. LaRocca showed clippings from his book and other acknowledgements from current publications by such well-known musicians as W. C. Handy, composer of "St. Louis Blues," "Duke" Ellington and Louis Armstrong, jazz trumpeter, giving credit to the Dixieland band for inventing the rhythmic form of jazz.

At present Dixieland group's "vindication" as the progenitors of jazz is taking the form of a vaudeville tour which will extend across the country. Eventually they hope to get a more complete vindication in motion pictures.

Actual reunion of the group began last summer down in New Orleans when Mr. LaRocca began "sitting in" with a cafe band in order to "get a lip," as he phrased it, and get used to playing after an absence of 10 years. Then he got the band together and with a few rehearsals they went to New York and played on the Magic Key, Columbia's "Swing Session," and Ed Wynn's radio programs. They also made 20 records.

Neighborhood Start

Thus their "new" start, which contrasts sharply with the story of jazz's birth nearly 30 years ago. Back in 1908 they were just a neighborhood group who organized into a band for the fun of the thing. They were musically uneducated so that their early efforts were patterned after the military and circus bands. They played solely by ear. In fact, in order to have some sort of guide they would take a melody that they had learned from a band and mark on a piece of paper the playing positions of the melody for the valves and keys of their instruments. Even with this guide their playing of the melody was different from the bandmen who read music directly. What they didn't know they supplied from their own imaginations.

It is probably from this last factor—filling in with their own phrases and flourishes—that jazz was born. They started playing for parties after a while, getting as little as $1.50 apiece for a night's work. Eventually they became more proficient and played on the river steamers up to St. Louis and back again. Their local fame began to spread even though regular musicians scorned their music.

In 1914 when they were "ballyhooing" carnivals and sport contests (which modern "sound wagons" do today) they were observed by Harry James, a Chicago cabaret manager, who had come to New Orleans. He asked them to go to Chicago and two months later they opened in the Boosters Club at the Hotel Morrison. Then they opened in a South Side cafe. It was here that the name "Jazz" was said to be coined (spelled "jass" in the earlier days). An ecstatic couple on the café floor cried "Jazz it up, boys." Harry James sensed the meaning of the unfamiliar word, applied it to the band, and so, it is claimed, the word was born.

Invited to New York

Their success continued in several Chicago restaurants and they began to be observed by the theatrical world. Some of these stage people sent a New York agent to the band. He offered them $850 a week to go to New York. They accepted and in the latter part of 1916 they arrived in New York for a tryout at Reisenweibers, a restaurant in Columbus Circle.

They played two numbers, whose melodies must have fallen strangely on the diners' ears. Even their instrumentation was different from that of the ordinary café orchestras of those days which consisted mostly of piano, violins and cellos. The Dixieland boys 'instrument's—piano, trumpet, clarinet, trombone and percussion—set the style of today (with the exception of the much-maligned saxophone which came into widespread use later).

According to Mr. LaRocca no one got up to dance. The café manager had to announce that this music was for dancing. In about a half hour the café floor was filled, and a new style in entertainment was set. Afterward they made their first records and "jazz" became a household word.

For the next six years their triumphs continued. They toured in vaudeville and went to England. When they disbanded in 1923, such leaders as Ted Lewis, Earl Fuller and Ross Gorman and Paul Whiteman were in the field. It was Paul Whiteman who took the orphan jazz and made a Cinderella out of it. When the people of the nation were released from the crisis of the World War, it was jazz which expressed their pent-up feelings.

A. D. H.

Pioneers of Jazz, Together Again

Tony Sharbaro Edwin B. Edwards D. J. (Nick) La Rocca Larry Shields J. Russel Robinson

The Dixieland Band Now on a Countrywide Vaudeville Tour

Vermont Conference On Milk Situation Opens in Montpelier

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 5 (AP)—The milk committee of the Farm Bureau of Vermont and representatives of two Boston distributors met behind closed doors today in further efforts to settle the controversy which has aroused the New England milkshed for the past few weeks.

The private conference took place in the office of Lieut. Gov. George D. Aiken, farmer-Governor-elect. In attendance also was E. H. Jones, State Commissioner of Agriculture.

The milk committee announced it would issue a statement at the end of the meeting if there was any change in the situation.

At the close of a meeting in Burlington yesterday Dr. E. H. Bancroft, president of New England Dairies, Inc., asserted a class 2 price or lower faced milk farmers in the Boston area if a settlement was not reached soon.

30-Hour Week Bill Promised in House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Chairman Connery (D) of Massachusetts of the House Labor Committee said today that he would press for enactment of a 30-hour week bill, with provisions for licensing interstate business, and a measure to tax industrial electric power.

Congressional leaders said that organized labor, which is backing the 30-hour bill, will be a potent force in this session. Mr. Connery explained that his proposed tax on power used to operate machinery producing goods for interstate commerce would be offered as a substitute for the pay-roll tax, now used to finance the Government's unemployment insurance program.

Behind the Microphone

Among the 1937 tendencies that radiocasting may probably be relied upon to continue are programs of the personal appeal type such as "Husbands and Wives" or the audience participation type, such as "We the People."

The new year can be expected to produce truckloads of radio features that capture listeners by the sure-fire device of dragging personalities in by the ears and shoving them into the kilocycle spotlight. The novelty will be found not only in the tactics employed by programmers in purloining personal and family opinions and idiosyncrasies for radio exhibition but also in the sheer naïveté of the revelations.

Program devisers may be counted on to wring the last tear out of every heart-throb and to squeeze the last laugh out of every gag and funny situation.

With this continued popularity of the human type of program will come many refinements and changes, however, for the recent demise of the "Good Will Court" and the discontinuance of the amateur portion of Fred Allen's "Town Hall Tonight," served to notify the program makers that they must do more than merely hang a "personal" label on their shows or give the audience a chance to take part. The replacement of Major Bowes' Amateurs at the head of the popularity list may carry the same warning.

Of late the unsung professional has been stepping into the place occupied a few months ago by the home-talent amateur. This has permitted ample human interest to be worked in and at the same time has provided more expert performance than many of the amateurs could offer. Listeners long ago began to wonder if directors of amateur programs were picking talent on the basis of the hard-luck stories that volunteer performers were telling at auditions.

The "man-in-the-street" type of program was developed considerably last year. Outstanding was the trend toward use of name talent in the interviews, such as the selection of Wallace Butterworth as one of the interrogators on the NBC "Vox Pop" series. WOR, in Newark, went farthest in refining the man-in-the-street program when it started ringing doorbells Sunday evenings and taking the microphone right into a group of family circles.

* * *

Programs come and go but there is one radio offering whose idea originated in King Solomon's time. It is the "Jewish Court of Arbitration" of New York, heard on WLTH, Brooklyn. Before each case is tried both parties sign agreements to abide by the ruling of this age-old tribunal.

A civil judge, rabbi and prominent business man of Jewish faith compose the court. Names of persons who appear before it are always "Reuben" and "Simeon," their identities being unknown to the listening public. Some 7000 decisions have been handed down in 16 years by the New York offspring of this ancient court. It isn't likely to attain universal popularity, as did the "Good Will Court," because the procedure is entirely in Yiddish.

However, the Jewish Court offers interesting ideas in programming, and programming ideas can't be bought for a dime a dozen. Many of them cost real money, like the reputed $5000 per program charged the former "Good Will Court" sponsor for the new "Do You Want to Be an Actor?" series on the NBC-Red Network Sunday nights.

* * *

Daytime listeners particularly would welcome the arrival of new types of programs. At present they are the targets for literally hundreds of quarter-hour serials. In fact, production of these "second cousins" to the old "Perils of Pauline" serials of movie fame has just about reached the off-the-line volume that the modern automobile factory has perfected, but audience surveys show that listeners "eat them up" and cry for more.

Early evening hours have their share of serials, but the program trend veers toward variety, musical and lengthier dramatic features.

Strangely, a serial may be off the air, but it's never quite forgotten. The once popular "Myrt and Marge" sketches, dormant for many months, are back again and can be counted on to capture a loyal following.

Radiocast Canceled For President's Hour

Owing to the radiocast of President Roosevelt's message to Congress, the regular early afternoon radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" over Station WBZ will be canceled on Wednesday, Jan. 6. The late afternoon radiocast of Monitor news will be heard as usual at 5 p. m., eastern standard time.

R. I. Governor Proposes War On Gangsters

(Continued From Page 1)

State's funds cannot be used for loafers or crooks, and every man or woman who is able to earn his living and is provided with the opportunity to do so, shall not be supported by the State. Further than that, I recommend that such a person be punished in some suitable manner to be provided by law."

Judicial System

The new Democratic Governor went on record for revision of the judicial system "from the top to the bottom."

"Merely wearing a black robe," he said, "does not translate a judge from a human being to a superhuman and like every other public official, he must expect to be criticized and removed if his conduct requires it. To accomplish efficiency and economy in its operation, our judicial system requires a complete revision, and this can be accomplished by a constitutional convention."

He said that he favored a limited term of judicial tenure "because I am of the opinion that everf judge should realize that at some time in the future he will have to come before the people, or the chief executive, to render an account of his stewardship, and that his continuance in office should depend entirely on his record on the bench."

Other Proposals

Among the other recommendations of Governor Quinn were:

Enactment of a primary law at the earliest opportunity.

The calling of a constitutional convention to make changes in the constitution and the make-up of legislature.

That the State Treasurer should have power to obtain $1,000,000 instead of $50,000 without specific authority from the people.

An increase in tax on intangibles.

Revision of the tax on public utilities to bring about uniformity in rates for all branches.

Investigation of charges for French telephone sets.

Public Utilities

That the Division of Public Utilities prepare to determine the actual value of public utilities for the purpose of establishing a fair rate base.

That the Division of Public Utilities be given authority to fix prices of gasoline, to prevent unfair and unnecessary price increases by agreement of the large companies. In the opinion of Governor Quinn "these companies have unjustly taken millions of dollars out of the pockets of the Rhode Island public, and will continue to do so unless the power to regulate the price is given the division."

Interest Rates

Survey with a view of decreasing insurance rates, and a modification of interest rates for borrowers and mortgagors.

The enactment of a small loan bill which will drive the usurers out of business and "protect unfortunates who are not able to protect themselves."

Enforcement of all labor to drive out "sweat shops" and definite abolition of child labor.

Closer co-operation with other states in advertising New England. Suggests greater appropriation for this purpose.

Liberal education policy and a wide program for veterans' aid.

Democratic Majority Organizes R. I. House

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 5 (AP)—Democrats organized the House of Representatives, where they have a safe majority, and, by compromise, divided control of the Senate today. James H. Kiernan, Democrat, of this city, was elected Speaker of the House, 64 to 36, over Representative Henry Fowler, Republican, of Barrington.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What with all the exciting things happening, and about to happen, in the shops right now . . . we're beginning to think that an apartment in town wouldn't be such a bad idea after all. Because we could then take in all these events that come along and not have quite so far to drive when we go home between times to change our pocketbook! There are fashion shows all over the place now, and several more to come. Most of them are designed to make you cruise-conscious, and to leave you with the feeling that you must dash right home and haul out your trunk, and get going. The show at the Ritz-Carlton on Wednesday promises to be full of such suggestions, although the theme, "Some like it hot . . . some like it cold," tells us that the other half of the world will be taken care of as well as that half which is Bermuda-bound. Clothes from such smart shops as Fredley's Plotkin Brothers, Jordan's, Filene's, Makanna's, Lamson & Hubbard's, Slattery's, White's and Kennedy's will be modeled.

* * *

Ski Maneuvers Are Made Simple

If you want to see how it's really done . . . without exerting yourself at the moment . . . you'll want to see Filene's young Swiss ski instructor, Wendelin Hilty, bring the business of skiing down to a minimum in his demonstration of correct ski technique. All of which he does in his own unique "Skiing made easy" manner. He's been doing it since Monday, but there's still one more day for you to get in on it. Tomorrow at 12:15 in the snow train shop.

* * *

Bolero Is Back In Flying Colors

A fashion favorite that blooms with the precision of your Aunt Esmeralda's perennials is back in (or out!) again. We're speaking of the boleros . . . a fashion that always goes big with the very young girl as well as her mother. You'll find them growing all over the place now . . . but one of the cutest we've come across is in Dixon's, that little dress shop right next to Loew's State Theater. You know, the one whose show windows are usually so filled with attractive clothes confections that you wonder whether you'd rather go to the movie, or just stay there and look at clothes! Anyhow, this bolero dress is a street-length affair in black silk crepe. The short-sleeved, brief little bolero is perked up considerably with the addition of a generous bunch of gay spring flowers on one side. From a distance they appear to have been painted . . . but aren't. The same motif is repeated further down on the dress, on the opposite side, for balance.

And if it's an evening gown you're looking for perhaps you'd like one of their offerings. We like particularly the bouffant gown in changeable taffeta that'll take the eye of the stag line, despite its demure look. The color is rather indescribable, but perhaps we're safe in saying it's a happy combination of pale lavender and gold. The tiny shoulder straps are of gold velvet ribbon . . . about the width of "baby ribbon." And three rows of this ribbon are used around the short puff sleeves, while several rows adorn the bottom of the full, flowing skirt. Or perhaps you'd prefer Dixon's gold thread lace evening gown. Especially if you're looking for a dress that'll pack away in a suit case while you travel, and emerge as fresh as a daisy. Wide lace ruffles go over the shoulders and down to the waistline . . . giving a cap-sleeve effect. And the addition of braided magenta velvet ribbon at the shoulders, repeated at the waist in the way of a belt, takes the dress a bit off the gold standard.

* * *

Cleansing Process Meets All Problems

Speaking of dry cleaning reminds us . . . have you ever tried Filene's Renova cleansing process? The process that takes care of your cleaning problems in a thoroughly professional manner, rather than the sometimes "hit or miss" method employed by some dry cleaners today. But the difference in the results is obviously because of the care and interest given each individual job. Plus the fact that a Filene representative overlooks the entire process. It seems that a clean solvent swishes through your clothes continually, and they're left there until there's not an inkling of dirt left in the solution. The spots are analyzed, and experts go over them by hand. Consequently Filene's feel pretty safe in saying that if they don't remove same, it just can't be done! Incidentally they remove all buttons and buckles before cleaning and then sew them back on later. So there's no need of that frantic last-minute call to the cleaner to "pu-lease" look through his collection of lost articles and see if he can find the button that matches the 13 others on your dress! Pleats are set in by hand, and the clothes are hand pressed (you'll note the difference immediately) and said garment arrives at your door all wrapped up in scads of tissue paper. In fact, you're more than likely to think it's a new dress, it'll all look so nice. Which you must admit is going to be a relief, especially if you think back to the time you sent out the brown suede dress and had it arrive back pretty much in disguise! Right now there's a 20 per cent reduction on all this cleansing. Which means that work that is usually anywhere from 75 cents to $2 is now 60 cents to $1.40.

* * *

Here Are Gloves With Streamlines

Looking for a trick pair of gloves? Then we suggest that you look at those we saw in Ludwin's, at 177 Massachusetts Avenue. They're a Kayser glove, and though not all wool, there is a bit in them. The weave is close and fancy, and there's somewhat of a flare at the wrist. But the real note of difference lies in the fact that the back of each finger is "streamlined" with a narrow piece of ribbon that looks like a cross between ciré and patent leather, and it runs down the full length of the glove. A nice all-season glove, $1.39 puts them on your hands and they'll wash or dry clean.

* * *

Some Handbags In Novel Shapes

Thayer McNeil has been showing some fine handbags in various novel shapes, with and without top handles. But with each you get more than a handbag . . . you also get a fine Gainsborough miniature for a clasp. Which is something quite different from the usual run of clasps we've seen for some time. Beautifully lined and fitted inside with a little purse and a mirror. In black and brown, and priced from $10.50 to a little less than $20.

* * *

Put a Non-Skid Into Your Living-Room Rug

Have you been wondering just what you could do about that rug over which you skid no less than three times a day? (To say nothing of your guests who don't know about its particular tricky ways!) Perhaps Kork-o-Tan is the answer. Because it's supposed to prevent falls, hold the rugs right in place, let them stay down perfectly smooth, and furthermore (but by no means incidentally!) it aids in vacuuming rugs that have a way of lifting themselves up and all but disappearing into the mouth of the cleaner, if you don't watch out. It's made of a non-skid fabric (cork and fiber, we believe) that's light and flexible, and easily cut to the exact size you want. You can buy it for 60 cents a yard if you need that which is but 24 inches wide . . . but if you require the 32-inch width it's 80 cents. And there is a 48-inch width, too, for a little more per yard. Sold at J. B. Hunter's Hardware Store, which is in the heart of the downtown shopping district . . . at 60 Summer street . . . not far from Filene's, Hovey's, Kennedy's and Jordan's.

J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature)

N. E. Hotel Receipts $48,368,000 in 1935

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Total receipts of 1935 hotels in the six New England states in 1935 were $48,368,000, William L. Austin, director of the Federal Bureau of Census, reported today.

The hotels included 532 in Maine, 365 in New Hampshire, 157 in Vermont, 530 in Massachusetts, 87 in Rhode Island, and 264 in Connecticut.

The receipts for hotels in each state were: Maine, $7,681,000; New Hampshire, $4,245,000; Vermont, $3,040,000; Massachusetts, $23,928,000; Rhode Island, $3,298,000, and Connecticut, $6,176,000.

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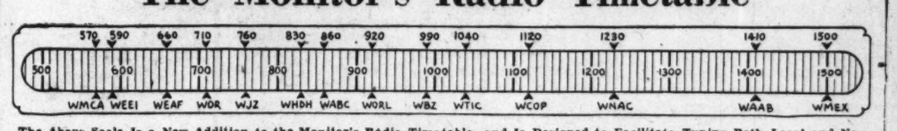
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is a New Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Tito Guizar, tenor	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15 Natural science talk	"Rhythm Makers"	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 St. Louis Syncopators	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board; music	"Sweethearts of the Air"	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00 News; sports review	News; "Little Show"; popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 Alexander Cores, violinist	variety program	Earl Lawrence Serenades	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sport briefs	"Musical Roundup"; record	Dinner concert
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Leo Carrillo; orchestra	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Ma and Pa"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	Voice of Experience	"Irish Echoes"; Terry O'Toole;
7:30 Jack Randolph's Music	Lum and Abner; sketch	Hendrik Willem Van Loon	vocalists; instrumentalists
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	"Happier Lives"; sketch	Helen Traubel; orchestra	"Moonlight Sonata"
8:00 Hammerstein's Music Hall;	"Dude Ranch"; dramatic	Leo Reisman's Orch.; soloists;	"Music for Dancing"; solo-
8:15 soloists; orchestra	sketch; Westerners group	quartet; trio	ists; trio; quartet; orch.
8:30 Al Jolson; Sid Silvers;	Edgar A. Guest in Welcome	Wayne King's Orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
8:45 Martha Raye; orchestra	Valley; dramatic sketch	Wayne King's Orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:00 "Watch the Fun Go By"; Al	Ben Bernie and his orchestra;	"Sidewalk Interviews"; Wal-	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15 Pearce and His Gang	Bert Wheeler; Ella Logan	lace Butterworth; P. Johnson	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:30 "Jack Oakie's College"; Lan-	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	Fred Astaire; Charles Butter-	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:45 ny Ross; George Jessel;	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	worth; Conrad Thibault;	Third period, Bruins-Detroit
10:00 John Boles; Judy Garland;	Concert band, Frank Simon,	Francia White; Trudy	hockey game
10:15 orchestra	conductor; dramatization	Woods; Johnny Green's Or.	Sinfonietta; orchestra
10:30 Garden talk	"The Shipping Strike," Mayor	"Hollywood Gossip"	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
10:45 Mark Warnow's Orchestra	Rossi, San Francisco	Roy Campbell's Royalists	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Henry Biagini's Orchestra
11:15 Jay Freeman's Orchestra	Johnny Hamp's Orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Arthur Warren's Orchestra
11:30 George Olsen's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:45 George Olsen's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

8:30 WORL (920ke), Good Cheer Service conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

10:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Today's Children"; dramatic sketch.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine; guest speakers; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

12:00 WORL (920ke), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Opening of Congress; interviews; joint session; electoral vote; President's Message.

After Luncheon

1:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Opening of Congress; organization session.

2:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), WAAB (WOR—Mutual), President Roosevelt's Message to Congress.

3:15 WAAB, Inaugural address of Gov. Wilbur Cross of Connecticut.

4:00 WORL, (920ke), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Congress of Parents and Teachers Association; speakers.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
	Shortwave	
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

4:10 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Curtis Institute of Music artist student recital.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon"; Elsie Hitz and Nick Dawson.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:30 WNAC, Chorus recital; vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Cavalcade of America"; sketch.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Beatrice Lillie; Victor Arden's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Burns and Allen, comedians; Henry King's Orchestra; soloist.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ethel Barrymore in "Spring in Autumn."

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Niblo's Professional Parade; variety program; H. Leopold Spitalny's Orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Town Hall Tonight; Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Come On, Let's Sing"; community sing.

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jazz Nocturne"; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade"; Freddie Rich's Orchestra; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, vocalist.

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Gang Busters"; crime drama.

10:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Symphonic Strings"; concert orchestra.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Tales of Opera"; dramatization and music.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloists.

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were $2.00 to $4.00

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$12.50, $15, $17.50, $21, $25
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WOOL DRESSES
$7.50
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These are just a few of our genuine and generous reductions. Buy now for Winter wear—and with a look ahead to Spring.

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World Studied at Water's Edge

President of Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs maintains residence on T Wharf, where manners and customs of the land jostle those of the sea.

Mrs. John H. Kimball and Daughter
Deck of Ship Tied Up Next Their Door Makes an Inviting Veranda

"Just living" is a grand and glorious experience for Mrs. John H. Kimball, who is serving her first year as president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. For the sake of numerous contacts, and because she dares to be different from others, she prefers to reside on T Wharf in Boston rather than in her ancestral homestead at Danvers.

"I like people," says Mrs. Kimball, and every day she proves it. For she is on friendly terms with persons in all walks of life, and she is as much at home seated on an overturned keg in the dingy fish-picking quarters of some of her Italian neighbors on the Wharf as she is in the drawing rooms of Beacon Hill.

Excursions

With her zest for living and for people, Mrs. Kimball has many experiences in and near the waterfront. Since she knows most of the fishermen who anchor at the Wharf, she is often invited out for trips in their boats. Sometimes it is by moonlight; sometimes very early in the morning, when she catches fish and brings them home for breakfast. Whenever it is or whatever it is, she is ever ready for the adventure. "Pete" who runs a quick lunch "joint" on the Wharf for the benefit of hungry fishermen, beckons to Mrs. Kimball when he sees her passing, offering her the best his larder affords.

Recently, on one of those days when "the rain descended, and the floods came," she donned the oldest things she possessed, and scorning an umbrella, walked about the Wharf, enjoying all its sights and sounds. Soaked to the skin, she returned to her loft and after a hot bath, emerged looking and saying she felt "like a million dollars." Thus was proved once more that "there is no such thing as bad weather, but only good clothes."

Sharing

The Wharf people extend to Mrs. Kimball all the hospitality which is theirs to give, because they know she is a real friend—ready to help in an emergency and always on hand to share their joys and problems; and she shares hers with them. At the time of her induction into the office of president, what to do with her flowers was a problem. The loft overflowed with them, ranging from the humble sweet pea to the rarest of orchids.

But it wasn't a problem for long. She must share them.

So she invited about 35 women and girls from a nearby crabmeat industry to come to her loft and choose for themselves the flowers they liked best. And what a good time she had, watching them indulge their European love for color! How their eyes sparkled and how their tongues flew in their own language (some of them could not speak English)!

Friends

Then there was the time when Mrs. Kimball was about to leave for a conference in New York. Her train and hotel reservations were made, but she canceled them all at the last minute and remained at home because one of her Wharf neighbors needed her counsel and advice in meeting a crisis.

Yes, first of all Mrs. Kimball is a friend. But friendliness and interest in humanity such as she possesses could not be confined to her immediate surroundings. Direct and courageous, she sees her duty in every just cause. And yet she is not a reformer. She is as far as possible from being a grim-visaged dame.

Baltimore and Ohio Announces Changes In Freight Agents

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 5 (AP)—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company announced today 32 appointments and one retirement in its freight traffic department. The changes were effective Jan. 1.

The changes included:

P. S. Phenix, general New England agent, Boston, Mass., to assistant freight traffic manager, New York, N. Y.

Harry Atkinson, assistant general freight agent, New York, to general New England agent, Boston.

H. O. Bias, traveling coal freight agent, Buffalo, N. Y., to coal freight agent, Cincinnati.

J. E. Steele, division freight agent, Rochester, N. Y., to division freight agent, Dubois.

C. H. Groninger, division freight agent, Parkersburg, to division freight agent, Rochester.

Contracts

(Continued from Page 11)

figures have been taken from the official records of the auditor's office and checked with the records in the sewer service. Further evidence is the testimony given under oath before the Finance Commission by the head of the sewer service, Mr. George W. Dakin.

"This official has informed the Commission that he was instructed to arrange the ordering of work in such a manner as to avoid the necessity of advertising for bids. Mr. Dakin further informed the Finance Commission that he was instructed to give all such work to a particular bidder.

"The charter requires public advertising for bids when the contract is to amount to $1000 or over.

"The auditor's records are proof that Mr. Dakin carried out his instructions. According to his testimony before the Finance Commission he did so under repeated protest to the Public Works Commissioner."

The letter then recited the gift of 187 orders to one contractor—"and not one of the 187 was awarded as a result of competition in bidding, public or otherwise." The sum of the amount already paid on these orders and the amounts still due, the commission declared, totals $106,147.82.

"Examination of the instructions contained in the orders," the letter continues, "revealed a deliberate effort to split up into several orders, each being under $1000 jobs that would amount to several thousand dollars each if given out as the charter requires."

Armenian Relief Honors Mansfield

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield became an honorary life member of the Armenian Relief Corps today. The membership was conferred by Mrs. Sera Desdegule, international secretary of the Corps.

First man to receive honorary membership in the Relief Corps, Mayor Mansfield was made a life member in observance of a campaign for new members the corps in conducting in this district.

The international Armenian Relief Corps, whose headquarters are at 246 Stuart Street, Boston, maintains schools and hospitals for the needy in nearly every country in the world.

World Traveler Describes Historic Places in England

Mellow England's ancestral homes and gardens in all their antiquity and rustic simplicity were entertainingly described by V. C. Buckley of London, world traveler, lecturer and author, in an illustrated talk in Dedham yesterday.

One of the most historically interesting slides shown by Mr. Buckley portrayed Wickhamford Manor in the Vale of Evesham, a part of Worcestershire. First mentioned in 1086 in the Doomsday Book, the house came into the possession of the Crown in 1539. Later it was royally granted to the Throgmorton family.

Other slides showed views of Dove Cottage, one of the oldest in England and built by the Abbots of Evesham in 1220; the Anne Hathaway Cottage in Shottery, about one mile from Shakespeare's home in Stratford, which was Anne's birthplace, and which today is still one-half timbered in its original state; Milton's cottage at Chalfont St. Giles, Buckingham, where the poet finished "Paradise Lost"; and Tennyson's home at Somersby in Lincolnshire.

Home Recreation Courses Offered

Have you a little recreation program in your home? If not you can now learn—entirely free—how to develop one for yourself at once. Among a number of free 10-week courses offered by the Boston Recreation Leadership Training Institute is a new one on "Home Play" with this end in view.

Charles Arnold, director of recreation of the East Boston Social Centers Council, will conduct the course at 7:30 each Tuesday evening at the Young Men's Christian Union, 48 Boylston Street. It is designed primarily for members of parents' clubs such as the Parent-Teachers and Home-School associations. It will prepare them to instruct their own groups on the fundamentals of recreation in the home.

Another new course which begins with the opening this week of the institute's second series of 10-week courses is one on "Coaching Sports," which is to be conducted by Edward L. Casey, former Harvard football mentor and now the director here of the National Youth Administration. It meets at 11 a. m. each Tuesday, at the same address.

The first series of courses, which ended on Dec. 23, aided in training 525 professional social workers and new volunteers for the expansion of the community's leisure-time activities in a number of different directions. All of those who attended them are now being given opportunities to participate in the work of various social agencies in Greater Boston.

Included in the new series are courses in music, drama, human relations, swimming, arts and crafts, speech, public recreation facilities and other allied subjects.

For lay committees connected with churches, a special series of lectures is scheduled for 7:30 each Tuesday evening at 80 Federal Street in the rooms of the Boston Council of Social Agencies. The opening lecture tonight will be given by Herbert D. Ehrmann, president of United Settlements, on "The Lay Committee as a Factor in Community Programs."

New Bedford City Council Deadlocked Over Presidency

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 5 (AP)—Thirty minutes after Mayor Leo E. J. Carney, in his inaugural address last night, pleaded for harmony in the City Council, the 24 councilmen became deadlocked in an effort to organize, and were still in session today after nearly 18 hours of continuous balloting.

Councilmen Leo Tracey and Henry S. Gorner are the nominees for council president, and on every ballot each has received 12 votes.

Twelve members of the council elected on a ticket headed by United States Commissioner George E. Lilley, whom Mr. Carney defeated for Mayor by less than 300 votes, are supporting Mr. Tracey.

Mrs. Ruth Hilton Morrison, clerk of the old council, is presiding, and the only agreement reached during the night was the unanimous passage of a motion to "allow the clerk to sit down and preside."

The vote came after Mrs. Morrison had been standing for more than seven hours.

Mayor Carney, refusing to take any part in the fight, was in Boston today on business.

Offices in Maine Contended for By Members of G. O. P.

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 5 (AP)—Three contests, all within Republican ranks, are scheduled for legislative caucuses, at which state officers and councilors will be nominated prior to tomorrow's convening of the Eighty-eighth Maine Legislature. The contests will be for Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Speaker of the House.

Frederick Robie of Gorham, Deputy Secretary of State, and Russell A. Craig of Pittsfield, are the only announced candidates for Secretary of State to succeed Lewis O. Barrows, Maine's next Republican Governor.

Belmont A. Smith of Bangor, member of the Eighty-seventh Legislature, and Herbert C. Marston of Gardiner will contest for the State Treasurer position.

The other contest will be between George E. Hill of South Portland, Republican House floor leader of the Eighty-seventh Legislature, and Representative Reed Ellis Sr., of Rangeley, for the House Speakership.

Officials nominated at the caucuses will be formally elected when the Legislature organizes on Wednesday.

Legislature

(Continued from Page 11)

party caucuses tomorrow morning before the two branches convene.

Senator James P. Meehan of Lawrence is expected to be Democratic floor leader. His only contestant is Senator Edward C. Carroll of South Boston. The Republican floor leader in the Senate is expected to be Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington, with Senator Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose a contestant. The loser will be named chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, a powerful post.

In the House, the contest for Democratic floor leader is a three-man affair, Representatives Albert E. Morris of Everett, Thomas E. Barry of East Boston, and Patrick J. Welsh of Hyde Park seeking the post.

Representative Christian A. F[illegible] is slated for the post of Republican floor leader, it is understood, although it is possible Representative Philip Sherman of Somerville may be appointed. To the loser will go the honor of heading the House Judiciary Committee and the post of Republican "whip." The new Speaker, Mr. Cahill, was Republican "whip" during the 1935-36 session.

Frank E. Bridgman and Irving N. Hayden, clerks of the House and Senate, respectively, will be re-elected in each branch, while the two branches will participate in the re-election of Charles R. Holt as sergeant-at-arms.

Although Charles F. Hurley and Francis E. Kelly will be sworn in as Governor and Lieutenant Governor, respectively, on Thursday before the House and Senate in joint session, the other state officers will not take office until Jan. 20.

They are William E. Hurley, State Treasurer; Frederic W. Cook, re-elected Secretary of State; Thomas H. Buckley, re-elected State Auditor, and Paul A. Dever, re-elected Attorney General.

B. U. Composite Student Pictured

Stir all Boston University's male undergraduates in a melting pot and the composite student who emerges is a young man of 20 who responds mildly when he hears the name of John or Robert and prefers baseball to any other game.

A similar composite picture of his sister students shows a girl of 19, whose name is most apt to be Ruth or Mary and who is extremely fond of playing basketball.

Statistics gathered at the university also show that men in the college of music have the highest average age—20.5 years. The college of liberal arts averages 19 and the college of business administration 20. Youngest of all the groups are the girls in the college of practical arts and letters, who average 18.7.

What's Going On in the Arts

"Fulton of Oak Falls"

It was a sentimental occasion at the Plymouth Theater last night. The firm of George M. Cohan and Sam H. Harris was resuming production after a lapse of 16 years. And Mr. Cohan as star was introducing another of those homely comedies through which he has established himself so firmly in the hearts of a large public. As the program put it, Cohan and Harris presented Mr. Cohan "in his own way of telling the story of Parker K. Fennelly's 'Fulton of Oak Falls.'"

The play combines features of "Ah, Wilderness!" and "Dear Old Darling," Mr. Cohan's two most recent successes. That is, Mr. Cohan is again an understanding father, straightening out this time the tangles in the life of a daughter; and again he is embarrassed by the attentions of a young girl. Other characters in the piece are also familiar to us; but the mystery-thriller element is omitted.

"Fulton of Oak Falls" is essentially another "vehicle." The plot is at once simple and artificial. Ed Fulton, steady citizen and family man, learns that his daughter, too much repressed by her mother, contemplates a week end with a boy. The father meets them at a country hotel, sends them home. But the daughter suspects him in turn of a clandestine affair with a girl of her own age. How the father brings these complications to a happy conclusion obviously is the material of a characteristic Cohan piece.

Only Mr. Cohan, probably, could sustain these emotional crises which are so strictly of the stage. It is a pleasure to observe the technique of this veteran of the theater. His tricks are obvious, but they work. His dynamic contrasts, his tempo changes, his timing, are expert. Without such means, it would be impossible to hold an audience through those long sentimental passages with Ed's clergyman, for example, or to wring the last drop of effect from such a line as "Oh, yes, I'm steady—on the surface."

For the lines are not very brilliant, any more than the working out of the play is very plausible. We must accept everything as a part of the setting for a popular stage personality in the exercise of a remarkable virtuosity. This includes of course the other players, who in this instance do a good job of "support"; particularly Brandon Peters as the clergyman, Gilberta Faust as a querulous mother-in-law, Rita Johnson as Ed's youthful admirer, Jessamine Newcombe as his wife, Francesca Lenni as his daughter, and Edwin Redding and Doro Merande as stock New England bucolics. The characters, like the play, are all out of the old bag, and they all contribute to a pleasant background for another appearance of a distinguished man of the theater.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

Now in their final week are "Jane Eyre," at the Colonial, and "Frederika" at the Shubert. "Blossom Time" continues at the Boston Opera House.

Next Monday brings "Pride and Prejudice," another Guild item, to the Colonial, and Tallulah Bankhead in "Reflected Glory" to the Shubert.

Philip Merivale comes to the Plymouth Jan. 18 in a new play, "And Now Goodbye," made by Philip Howard from a novel by James Hilton.

No date has been fixed for John Gielgud's visit to Boston in "Hamlet," but the production is expected early in February.

Guild of Boston Artists

This fortnight happens to be an exceptional interval for the display of sculpture in Boston. Simultaneously with the Art Club exhibition there is exhibited the sculpture of Philip S. Sears in a one-man show at the Guild of Boston Artists.

Mr. Sears divides his efforts between the two themes most commonly treated by present-day sculptors, to wit, portraiture and imaginative subjects. While sculptors of the past seem to have had a more immediate usefulness in society, answering certain sacred or civic needs, today the sculptor releases a great deal of energy in making likenesses, either flattering or naturalistic. The flattering sculpture presents an ideal which is not lofty and heroic, like that of the Greeks, but rather a contemporary ideal of a smiling, well-tonsured, sporting type, leaning toward a slight ruggedness, despite an implied aristocracy. It is, in other words, the ideal of the American which has been grasped and popularized by designers of advertisements. Sculptors, too, have taken the gebrauchsgraphik, or shall we say gebrauchsplastik ideal, and we may ascertain from the majority of portraits modeled this popular American type. Mr. Sears in a group of less than life-size portraits of young men has conformed with utmost regularity to this type.

There are bas-reliefs of Judge Frederick Cabot, Prof. John C. Gray, Mrs. Cabot and Miss Lilly Warren.

The imaginative pieces display an interest in pronounced stress of muscles, and in these figures Mr. Sears reveals a practiced hand in portraying varied posture. Included are a Boy Scout, a fisher-boy, a caddie, an Indian with a paddle, a sun dial. Dextrous handling of taut muscles, of supple, youthful limbs, is noteworthy, but there is something wanting in expressiveness beyond the realm of outward attractiveness. One searches without satisfactory discovery for some manifestation of inner thought, personal expression.

Copley Society

One of the most pleasing exhibitions held thus far this season at the Copley Society is that of flower paintings by Mrs. Emma B. Fraser. Flowers are portrayed by Mrs. Fraser in the brightness and glow of their bloom. She manages to make each color tell, so that there is no mutual effacement.

There are included gay anemones, nasturtiums, good sturdy garden blossoms and, to the delight of this visitor, bunches of daisies and buttercups. Rarely do these beautiful wild flowers capture the interest of painters, and yet in their character they make, as Mrs. Fraser shows, excellent decorative and pictorial material.

D. A.

School Children Get Noon Meal For Nickel in NYA Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEREDITH, N. H., Jan. 5—Through a National Youth Administration project 70 children in the local grammar school are receiving their noonday meals at a nickel a day.

Those youngsters whose parents cannot afford to pay for the meals are fed by the project at the expense of a fund raised by the local service clubs.

Originally the service was established for pupils who lived at such a distance from the school that it was hard for them to get home for the noon-day meal. Today 50 boys and girls pay for their dinners each day while 20 more are aided by the service club fund.

"Not only is this project of great value to young people of Meredith," declares Park R. Hoyt Jr., NYA district supervisor, "but the NYA workers themselves derive real profit through the opportunity to get experience in the preparation of menus, the serving of foods, and the acquirement of good work habits."

Travelers Company Reports Best Year In Its Long History

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 5 (AP)—The Travelers Insurance Company enjoyed the largest total income from premiums and investments in the 73 years of its history during 1936, L. Edmund Zacher, president of the company, reported yesterday.

Premiums for the past year were more than $192,257,000, a gain of $7,462,000, and total income for 1936 was $231,229,000, an increase of $12,374,000 over the previous year.

The report showed a 16 per cent growth in workmen's compensation insurance and a substantial growth in accident, life and fire insurance business.

The total of new paid life insurance was $607,500,000 as compared to $551,500,000 in 1935.

The report observed that the increase in workmen's compensation insurance reflected an improved employment situation in the country.

Dr. Best at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 5 (AP)—Dr. Ernest Best, newly-elected president of Springfield College, assumed his duties here and is to preside at the convocation exercises today.

Auto's Age Held Not Considered In N. H. Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 5—"There is no question in New Hampshire as to the age of an automobile, either in the matter of operation or insurance," according to John F. Griffin, state motor vehicle commissioner, commenting on a statement of a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives to the effect that insurance companies in that state are refusing to insure cars made earlier than 1929, except a few of the higher priced type.

"It is hard for me to believe that insurance companies are refusing to accept policies on old cars that are still in good condition," said the New Hampshire commissioner. "In New Hampshire we do not care when a car was made, if it still is in a condition to be safe for operation, and I imagine that is the general policy everywhere."

It has been reported that residents of Massachusetts near the New Hampshire line have been having their cars registered in New Hampshire, giving New Hampshire addresses, in order to avoid certain Bay State restrictions.

"We have had a few instances in the past of cars so registered," declared Mr. Griffin, "but such matters are soon straightened out. As soon as we discover that a car registered in New Hampshire actually is owned in Massachusetts, we notify the motor vehicle registrar in that State and he forbids the owner the right to operate in Massachusetts. A man constantly employed in Massachusetts should have Massachusetts registration, of course, and our reciprocity system makes it sure that he must have it."

U. S. Funds Sought For Concord Airport

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 5 (AP)—Mayor John W. Storrs today sent detailed forms to WPA officials in Washington requesting $46,852 to cover 64 per cent of the cost of proposed construction work at the Concord airport.

The city would pay an additional $25,897 if federal funds are granted for grading 50 acres of land, hangar repairs, an administration building and construction of a second runway.

BEST EGGS AND MORE OF THEM in MUELLER'S EGG NOODLES
ALWAYS PURE, FRESH, AND DELICIOUS

Having a Wedding?

YOU MAY NEED
ICE CREAM
TAXICAB SERVICE
FLORISTS
STATIONERY
PRINTERS
PHOTOGRAPHERS
CLOTHING

Dainty Jell
6 PURE FRUIT FLAVORS
STRAWBERRY · RASPBERRY
CHERRY · ORANGE · LEMON · LIME
The sale thousands of New Englanders have been waiting for. Here's the chance to stock up on your favorite flavors. Dainty Jell is a flavored Gelatin dessert that may be served in many tempting ways. Buy four or more boxes this week at this special price in effect today.
4 PKGS. 15c
TRY THESE Tempting Treats
STRAWBERRY CRIMSON
Dissolve contents of 1 package of Strawberry Dainty Jell in 1 cup boiling water. Add 1 cup of cold canned pineapple juice, 1 cup diced fruit, (apples, pears, grapefruit, oranges, grapes, bananas, etc.). Turn into ring mold. Chill until firm. Fill center of mold with whipped cream. Serves 6.
BRIDGE CLUB SALAD
Dissolve contents of 1 package of Lemon Dainty Jell in 1 cup of boiling water. Add 1 cup cold water, 2 tablespoons vinegar, 1 teaspoon salt. Chill. When slightly thickened, fold in 1½ cups shrimps, halved, ¼ cup green pepper, 2 tablespoons chopped pimiento, ½ cup Finast Mayonnaise. Turn into individual molds. Unmold on crisp lettuce. Serves 5 to 8.

STATLER
HANDY PAPER TOWELS
150 sheets to every roll. Ideal for your kitchen . . . can be used in hundreds of ways . . . special low price for this entire week.
3 ROLLS 23c
QUALITY TOILET TISSUE
The usual Statler quality . . . pure, absorbent and extremely soft . . . stock up at this sale price.
3 ROLLS 17c

Finast Brand . . . Only U. S. No. 1 Grade Peanuts Are Used in This Better-Quality Product.
• PEANUT BUTTER 2 LB. JAR 25c 1 LB. JAR 14c
Mildly Cured . . . Entirely Boneless . . . Nothing But Pure Fancy Quality Tender Corned Beef.
• LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF 12 OZ. TIN 15c
Ideal for Toasted or Plain Sandwiches, Rarebits, and Can Be Used in Many Recipes.
• LOAF CHEESE WHITE OR COLORED LB. 27c
Made With Fancy Solid Red Ripe Tomatoes . . . Absolutely No Preservatives Used.
• FINAST CATSUP Fancy Quality 2 14 OZ. BOTS. 23c
Makes Delicious Light, Fluffy Biscuits in a Jiffy . . . Just Add Milk or Water.
• BISQUICK 2½ LB. PKG. 27c
Thoroughly Chill Before Serving . . . Makes an Ideal Breakfast Fruit for a Change.
• FINAST GRAPEFRUIT 3 NO. 2 TINS 29c
Already to Shape, Then Fry in Deep Fat . . . They're Tasty and Delicious.
• GORTON'S Codfish Cakes 2 10 OZ. TINS 25c

Wheaties The Breakfast Cereal of Champions 2 PKGS. 21c
B & M Baked Beans 2 28 OZ. TINS 29c
Finast Molasses Cookies 2 LBS. 23c
Finast Molasses Light Golden New Orleans NO. 2½ TIN 21c
Richmond MOLASSES Ideal for Cooking 2 NO. 1½ TINS 23c 19c
Silver Nip Grapefruit Juice 2 16 OZ. BOTS. 25c
Hershey's Cocoa For Breakfast 2 8 OZ. TINS 15c
Raisin Fruit Biscuit N. B. C. LB. BULK 23c
Premium Flakes 1 LB. PKG. 17c
Heinz Soups All Kinds Except Chicken Gumbo 2 PINT TINS 25c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Worcester Salt The salt the great chefs use

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
New York	Jan. 6	Cherbourg Jan. 14	Jan. 6, 4:00 pm	Jan. 6, 8:00 pm
Lafayette	Jan. 9	Plymouth Jan. 17	Jan. 8, 8:00 pm	Jan. 9, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Hauraki	San Francisco Jan. 16	Jan. 11, 4:00 pm	Jan. 11, 7:30 pm
†Hauraki	San Pedro Jan. 18	Jan. 13, 4:00 pm	Jan. 13, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria Jan. 19	Jan. 14, 4:00 pm	Jan. 14, 7:30 pm

†New Zealand only.

Listed Stock Quotations

Motor, Amusement and Utility Shares Lead in Quiet Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Is Higher As Motors Regain Part of Declines

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Stocks did an about-face in today's market and selected issues retrieved a considerable portion of their recent losses.

Near the final hour especially favored leaders displayed gains up to 2 or more points and fractional advances were widely distributed. Intermittent buying flurries put the volume above that of yesterday, but there were extremely slow intervals. Transfers were around 1,700,000 shares.

General Motors and Chrysler were in the forefront of the comeback, although the former was threatened with a shutdown of all its plants following the company's "defi" to the unions. Hopes were held out, however, that governmental mediation might bring a settlement.

Many in Wall street were inclined to stand aside pending the President's message to Congress.

Amusement shares were again lively on reports of widely expanding box office receipts. Paramount first preferred got up about 6 points at the best and the common was ahead 1. Loew's and Warner Bros., also leaned forward.

Tilting upward most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Eastern Rolling Mill, Vanadium, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, Western Union, Wilson & Co., Armour & Co., Consolidated Edison, Western Union, American Water Works, Electric Power & Light, Pure Oil, Standard Oil of Indiana, Seaboard Oil, American Can, Allied Chemical, U. S. Rubber, Lee Rubber, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Barber Co., Canada Dry, South Porto Rican Sugar and U. S. Industrial Alcohol.

Hesitant were American Telephone, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Du Pont, Westinghouse, Anaconda, Inspiration, Calumet & Hecla, Standard Oil of N. J. and Texas Corp.

Bond Prices Higher

Prices crept higher in the bond market today as trading dwindled noticeably.

Many customarily active loans failed to open in the forenoon and some which did come out showed only one or two sales. Nevertheless, the major trend was upward for all sections except rails and United States Governments. These issues were lower for the most part.

North Western 4¾s, Southern Railway 4s and "Katy" 5s lowered a bit. Nickel Plate 4½s, Frisco 4½s and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s rose slightly.

United States Governments met setbacks ranging to 7-32 of a point.

Brazilian and Colombian obligations moved up a point or so to lend color to a pallid foreign list. Most active issues in this group were little higher.

Pure Oil 4¼s, American & Foreign Power 5s and International Hydroelectric 6s advanced fractions to a point and a half. International Telephone 5s gave up a major fraction.

Financial circles, while busy appraising such adverse factors as the more-than-seasonal slump in carloadings for the latest week and labor problems of the automobile industry, were cheerful over the business outlook in the first quarter.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 5, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Alles & Fish	5	5	5	5¼
..	Am Pneumt pf	8	8	8	8
6.75	Bos & Albany	147	146	146	147
6.00	Bos & Maine	6⅞	6½	6½	6½
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	30¼	30	30¼	29¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	39½	37½	39½	37
..	Bos & Me A pf	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9
..	Bos & Me st A pf	12¼	11½	12¼	11
..	Bos & Me st D pf	14½	14	14½	15⅛
.94	Bos Pera Prop	17	17	17	17
..	Copper Range	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
6.00	East Gas & F pf	62	61	62	61½
4.50	East G&F pr pf	69¾	69	69¾	69
..	East Mass St Ry	2	2	3	3
..	East Mass St Ry pf A	7	7½	7½	7½
..	East Mass pf	50	50	50	50
..	Eastern SS	12	11⅛	11½	11⅝
1.00	Economy Grocery	22	22	22	21¾
2.00	Edison Elec	161½	157	157	156
1.00b	Employer's Group	23½	23¼	23¼	23½
2.50a	First Nat Stores	50½	50⅛	50⅛	50
.85a	General Capital	43¼	43¼	43¼	43⅜
..	Georgian A pf	2	2	2	1¾
..	Gilchrist	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
..	Hath Bak A	6	5¾	6	5¾
..	Isle Royale	6½	5⅝	6¼	5
..	Main Cent	12	12	12	11
..	Maine Cent pf	38¼	37¾	38¼	36½
1.40a	Mergenthaler	54	54	54	54
..	Narr Rac A	7	7	7	7¼
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	139½	138¾	139½	139
..	North Butte	75c	70c	74c	75c
2.30a	Old Colony	24½	24½	24½	23¾
1.15a	Old Dominion	1	1	1	87½c
..	Quincy Min unpaid	7	7	7	6⅞
..	Quincy Min paid	8½	8½	8½	8½
..	Shawmut Assoc	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
..	Suburb Elec	3	3	3	3⅛
4.80b	Torrington	97½	97½	97½	97½
1.00	Un Twist Drill	27½	27½	27½	27½
3.50b	United Shoe M	92	91¼	92	91½
..	Utah M & T	3	1½	1½	2¼
..	Warren Bros	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	1.34¾	1.35	1.32½	1.32¾	—.03
July	1.18	1.18¼	1.15¾	1.15⅞	—.03⅛
Sept.	1.15⅛	1.15¼	1.12⅝	1.12⅞	—.03⅛
	Corn				
May	1.10½	1.11¾	1.09⅜	1.09¾	—.01¼
July	1.06⅜	1.07⅝	1.05½	1.05¾	—.01¼
Sept.	1.02¾	1.02⅝	1.01⅛	1.01½	— ¾
	Oats				
May	.52⅛	.53	.51⅞	.52½	— ⅛
July	.45½	.46⅝	.45½	.45¾	— ⅛
Sept.	.44⅛	.44⅛	.43	.43⅝	— ⅛
	Rye				
May	1.15	1.16	1.12¾	1.13	—.03½
July	1.07	1.08	1.04¾	1.05⅜	—.03¼
Sept.	1.00	1.00½	.97¾	.98	—.03

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	1.28¼	1.26	1.26½	—.02⅝
July	1.24	1.21⅜	1.21⅝	—.03⅛

Celotex Net $2.19 Share

CHICAGO (AP)—Celotex Corporation reported net profit for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 of $736,014, after all charges and normal income tax provision, equivalent to $2.19 a common share, after preferred dividend requirements. This period covers the first full year's operation following reorganization of the company, which was completed in 1935. Net profit reported for the previous year under receivership operations was $721,215.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	14.90	14.93	14.86	14.90	—.04
June	15.15	15.16	15.14	15.15	—.03
September	15.40	15.40	15.38	15.36	—.03

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 5	Last Jan. 4
15¾	9⅝	Adams Express (.55)	15½	15	15½	15½
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3¼
86½	58	Air Reduction	79¾	79¾	79¾	78⅞
6¼	2	Airway Elec App	4⅛	4	4	4
17⅛	12	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	15	14¾	14⅞	14⅜
5½	2½	Alleghany Corp	4½	4	4⅛	4
61½	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	45¾	44⅛	45¾	43½
60½	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	43¾	43¾	43¾	
54½	27	Allegh pr pf (h)	42½	42⅛	42½	42⅛
40⅝	26⅞	Alleghany Steel (1.65)	37	36¾	36¾	37
245	137	Allied Chem (6)	227¾	226½	227¾	
34	23	Allied Mills (½b)	31	31	31	31½
20½	6¾	Allied Stores (.30b)	17	16½	16⅝	16½
81	35⅝	Allis Chalmers (1½f)	78½	76⅝	78½	77
5⅝	4	Amal Leather	5	4⅞	5	5
39¼	21¾	Amal Leather pf (3)	34¾	34½	34¾	
125½	75	Amerada (2)	104½	103½	104	104
89	49	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	84	83	84	
55½	36	Am Bank Note (1f)	39½	39	39½	39
70¼	40	Am Brake S&F (2f)	70½	70	70¼	70
141	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	140½	140	140	140
127½	110	Am Can (4f)	118½	118	118½	116
174	162¾	Am Can pf (7)	172	172	172	173
60½	30	Am Car & Fdry	58	56½	57	56¾
100	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	96½	96½	96½	
78¼	31	Am Chain & Cable (4b)	72¾	72	72⅝	72¼
120¾	111	Am Ch & Ch pf (8)	118	117½	118	116½
16¼	7½	Am Colortype	14½	14¼	14½	14½
35⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol (½b)	27⅛	26¾	26¾	27
32	18¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	30	29½	29¾	29½
8⅜	3½	Am Encaustic T	9⅜	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝
14⅝	9¾	Am European	13	13	13	
93¼	61½	Am & For Pow	81¼	78⅝	80	79¼
63¾	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	61¼	60¼	60½	60
50½	25	Am & For Pow 6	49¾	49¼	49¼	49
22½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	23¾	22¾	23	22¼
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18
8⅞	4⅜	Am Hide & L	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	6Z
51⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40f)	47¾	47⅛	47¾	47¾
4¾	2⅛	Am Ice	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅝
15½	9⅝	Am International (.40b)	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜	13⅝
48⅜	23½	Am Locomotive	44¾	44	44¾	43Z
122½	66	Am Loco f (3g)	116½	116½	116½	116
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1f)	24⅞	24¼	24¼	24¼
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.60)	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
54⅞	27	Am Metal	52¼	51½	52¼	51½
14⅞	7½	Am Power & Lt	12¾	12⅛	12⅝	12
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	68	67½	68	67¼
87½	43	Am P&L 6 pf (6)	80¼	80	80¼	79
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.60f)	25⅞	25	25⅝	25⅝
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20f)	33¾	33¼	33⅜	33½
39¾	31	Am Safety Razor (2f)	33¾	32	33¾	34
28¾	189	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	21⅜	23⅛	23⅛	23¼
45⅛	25⅝	Am Shipbuilding (2)	43¾	43	43¼	45
103	26¾	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	83¼	92½	93	92½
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3f)	64	63¾	64	64
145¼	133⅜	Am Snuff pf (6)	145½	145½	145½	145
64	20½	Am Steel Fdries (1)	61½	59⅝	61	60
145½	107¾	Am Steel F pf (7)	112	112	112	112
36	24½	Am Stores (2)	28¾	28¾	28¾	28
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar ref (2)	55½	55	55½	55½
145	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	140	140	140	
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
190½	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	184	183	183½	184¼
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	95	95	95	94¾
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	97	96¾	97	96½
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	147½	147	147½	
18	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	17¾	16⅞	17½	16⅞
27¾	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	26⅛	25½	26⅛	25¼
108¾	92¾	Am Wat pf (6)	103	102	103	103
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	10¼	9⅞	10	9⅝
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (4g)	65¾	64½	65¼	64
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1½	1¼	1½	1⅜
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	7
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
55¾	28	Anaconda Cop (1f)	54	53½	53½	54½
90¾	37¾	Anaconda Wire (2f)	90	88½	90	
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	18¼	18¼	18¼	18
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	107	107	107	
50	37	Archer Daniels (2f)	42½	41⅞	42½	41⅞
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	108½	108½	108½	108½
7¾	4⅜	Armour Ill	7¾	7½	7¾	7¼
84	66¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	83¾	82	83¾	
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	61⅝	61⅝	61⅞	62⅜
18⅝	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	15¾	15¼	15¾	15¼
22½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	16½	15⅝	15⅝	15½
27⅞	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	20⅛	20½	21¼	20¾
112	55	Asso Dry 1pf (6)	98	98	98	
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2b)	71¼	70½	71¼	70¼
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	101¾	101¾	101¾	
49	21⅜	Atl Coast Line (1b)	45½	44¼	45¼	44¾
31½	11	Atl Gulf & WI	26	25	26	21
35½	26⅝	Atl Refining (1f)	31⅝	30¾	31⅝	31
131	112	Atlas Powder pf (5)	130	130	130	16
30¼	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	16	16	16	16
54¼	26⅜	Auburn Auto	30⅜	30	30⅜	30
10⅛	5⅜	Austin Nichols	7¾	7⅜	7½	7¼
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	7	6¾	6⅞	6¾
		—B—				
11¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛
9⅞	2⅜	Baldwin Asd (h)	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½
94⅞	33¾	Baldwin Asd pf (h)	89	89	89	
26½	15⅝	Balt & Ohio	21¼	20¾	21¼	20⅞
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	34½	34¼	34¼	33⅜
49½	39	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	43	42	43	41½
38⅛	21	Barber Co (¾b)	39⅜	37½	38⅜	37½
28⅜	13¼	Barker Bros	26⅞	25¾	26⅜	25¾
131	82¼	Barker Bros pf	120	118½	120	
28¼	14⅞	Barnsdall A (.80)	27½	26⅛	27½	26¾
22¼	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	18	18	18⅞	17⅞
115	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	112	112	112	
..	18	Beatrice Cream (1f)	25½	25	25½	25
105	100	BeBatrice Cr pf 5ww	101¾	101¾	101¾	
42⅞	35	Beech Creek (2)	40½	40½	40½	
16¼	13¼	Belding Hem (1)	13¼	13	13¼	13⅛
32⅜	21⅜	Bendix Aviation 1⅛b)	28¾	25	25½	25⅛
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	23¾	22⅝	23½	22⅝
72	48	Best & Co (2½)	61	61	61	61
14⅞	7½	Beth Steel (1½b)	76⅛	73⅞	75¾	73⅜
74½	36⅜	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½
135½	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	126	126	126	125⅞
65½	23	Bigelow Sanford (1f)	65	64½	64½	
34½	18½	Black & Decker (¾)	34	33¾	34	34
24⅞	14½	Blaw KQnox (.80)	24½	23	24⅛	23
37⅞	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	34	33⅞	34	34¼
63⅛	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	41½	41	41½	41¾
100½	80½	Bon Ami A (h)	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27¾	26¾	27⅜	26⅞
90	64	Borg Warner (4)	73½	72¼	73½	73
5½	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40f)	17⅜	17	17	17
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2f)	54	51¼	54	51⅞
47	29¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	46½	46⅛	46½	
58⅛	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	51	50⅝	50⅝	50½
106	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	102	102	102	
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	6½
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	49	48½	49	
22½	8¼	Brunswick Balke	21	⅛ 20¾	21¼	20
21¾	6⅞	Bucyrus Erie	20¾	20¼	20⅝	20½
15⅞	9¼	Budd Mfg	12½	12¼	12⅜	12¼
14	8¾	Budd Wheel (.20b)	9¾	9½	9⅝	9⅝
35¾	20¾	Bullard (1¾b)	35¾	35⅛	35½	35¼
59⅜	11½	Bulova Watch	52	51½	51½	52
34½	25	Burroughs Add (.60f)	33	32	32½	31⅝
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
16⅞	7⅝	Butler (.60b)	13⅜	13½	13½	13⅜
33¼	29⅜	Butler pf (1½)	29½	29¾	29⅜	29½
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc (.05b)	6½	5⅞	6	5⅞
29⅞	16½	Byers	28½	27⅞	28	27¾
88½	54⅛	Byers pf	87	87	86	86
33	22	Byron Jackson (1f)	27½	27	27	27½
		—C—				
48¾	30¼	Calif Packing (2)	46½	44¾	46½	44½
3	⅝	Callahan Z & L	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜
16⅝	6	Calumet & Hecla (¾b)	17½	16½	16½	16¾
40⅝	30	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	33¼	32½	33¼	32¾
30⅝	10¾	Canada Dry	30¼	27⅞	29¼	28
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	15	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	87	Caro Clinch & O (4)	99	99	99	
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.30)	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅜
186	92½	Case Thresh (4)	145	142	145	141
91	84¼	Caterpillar Tract (2f)	86¼	85½	86	86¼
32¼	21⅜	Celanese Corp (1½b)	27⅜	26⅞	27¼	26¾
116	106	Celanese pf (7)	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	
39⅞	19	Celotex Co	39	38¾	39	38¾
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	80	79½	80	80
37½	25⅜	Central Agguirre (1½f)	36⅞	34½	36⅝	35⅞
9½	6⅝	Central Foundry	9½	8½	9⅜	8½
57	35	Central RR of NJ	38	37½	37½	37½
23¾	23½	Cen Violete Sugar	23¾	22¼	23⅜	22¾
12	6½	Century Ribbon	11	10⅝	11	
108½	97½	Century Rib pf (7)	109	109	109	109
74	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	72	70¾	71	71¼
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed	17½	16⅝	16¾	17
72½	57½	Certain-Teed pf (8)	71	68⅝	69	71
38¾	19	Champion P & F (1)	35¾	35¾	35¾	35½
77¾	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80f)	67	66⅝	66¾	67
24½	24½	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	8	7½	7½	7¾
..	2⅝	Chi & Gt West (h)	27	2⅜	2⅜	2½
14⅜	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	14⅛	13¾	14	13⅞
47¼	22⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½f)	30¾	30¾	30¾	31
2⅞	1	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2½	2	2¼	2
5½	2¼	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5	4¾	4¾	4⅞
21⅜	2¼	Chi N western (h)	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
24¼	12⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	23½	23⅜	23⅜	23¼
85½	40⅜	Chi Pneu T pf (3½g)	62	61½	61½	62
1¾	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6¼	6½	6⅜	6⅜
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝
32⅝	19¾	Chi Yel Cab (2)	25½	25½	25½	25½
30¼	17⅜	Chickasaba Cot O	21	21	21	20¾
14¾	7	Childs Company	13	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝
51	25	Chile Copper (1)	47½	47	47	
138¾	88½	Chrysler (12b)	114½	111⅝	113¾	112¾
23	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	19½	19	19	19¼
89¾	72⅞	City Ice&F pf (6½)	85½	85½	85½	85½
46½	23¾	Clark Equip (1.60f)	34	33½	33½	32½
47½	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	35⅞	35	35⅝	35½
77¼	48	Cluett Peabody (3)	80¾	79¾	80¾	78½
129	124	Cluett Pebdy pf (7)	127	127	127	126½
134	84	Coca-Cola (2f)	123	123	123	122⅞
21¼	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½f)	20½	20¾	20⅝	20¼
66¾	39½	Collins & Aikman (2f)	58¼	56¼	58	56½
48	28¼	Colo Fuel & Iron	45⅞	45	45⅞	45
36¼	19	Colo & Southern	21½	21½	21½	21
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	19½	18⅜	18⅞	18⅜
108⅝	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106½
103	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	98	97½	98	97⅞
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	35	35	35	34¾
51¼	39½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	43¼	43½	43¼	45
34⅛	21¾	Comm Credit (4f)	68⅝	66½	68⅝	65⅝
128	100¼	Comm Credit pf (4¼)	111	111	111	111½
91⅜	55	Comm Inv Tr (4f)	74⅜	73½	74⅜	73½
24⅝	14½	Comm Solvents (.60f)	18½	18⅜	18¾	18¾
5½	2¼	Somwith & So	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
15½	7	Conde Nast Pub	14⅝	13¾	14⅝	13⅝
45¼	30⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60f)	37⅞	37¼	37½	37⅝
19¾	8	Consol Cigar	18½	18	18½	17½
9¼	2	Consol Coal vtc	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
37⅞	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	38¼	35½	37½	35½
7¼	4½	Consol Film Ind	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	5⅜
20¼	13¼	Consol Film I pf (2g)	17⅞	17¼	17¼	17
48⅜	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2f)	44⅜	43⅞	44	43¾
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107⅝	107	107⅝	106½
9¾	3⅞	Consol Laundries	10¼	9¾	10	9¼
17¼	11½	Consol Oil (.82)	17	16¼	16⅜	16½
12¾	8½	Consol Rys Cu pf	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
1⅜	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
26¼	18⅜	Container n (1f)	20⅞	20¾	20¾	20¾
35⅝	10⅜	Cont Baking A	33	31⅜	32⅜	31¾
1⅝	⅝	Cont Baking B	4	3⅝	3⅞	3¾
100	67½	Cont Baking pf (8g)	103½	103	103½	103
87½	63¾	Cont Can (3f)	68	66⅞	68	67
24⅜	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	20⅞	20¾	20⅝	21
48	35½	Cont Insurance (1.60f)	40½	39⅞	39¾	40
4	2¼	Cont Motors	3⅜	2¾	2¾	2¾
44⅞	28½	Cont Oil (1½b)	43¾	42½	43½	43
48	25	Cont Steel (1)	27	26⅝	26⅞	26½
69½	55½	Corn Exchange (3)	64½	64	64¾	64½
82½	63⅝	Corn Products (3f)	68⅝	68¼	68⅝	68¼
8	7⅜	Coty	6	6	6	6
30½	24	Crane Co	43	47	48	47⅞
37⅞	26	Cream of Wheat (2f)	35½	35¾	35¾	35⅞
35⅜	15⅜	Crosley Radio (1¼b)	25⅝	25¾	25¾	25
91½	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (4b)	70¾	70	70	70½
49¼	37	Crown Cork pf Lw (3½)	47	47	47	46¾
116	102	Crown W Pap 1pf(6½g)	111	111	111	109¾
19½	7¾	Crown Zeller vtc	17⅜	17	17¼	17½
54¾	29	Crucible Steel	52	52	52	51½
5⅝	1¼	Cuba Co	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅝
20	9	Cuba Ry pf	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	16½
14½	6½	Cuban Am Sug	13½	13	13	13⅛
129	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	134	131¼	131¾	128
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	39¾
24½	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	19	19	19	19
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
21⅞	10½	Curtiss-Wright A (.50b)	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛
90	59	Cushman 7% (3½)	80	80	80	80
83¾	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1)	82½	82¾	82½	82½
		—D—				
19⅞	7⅝	Davega St (1)	17⅞	17	17⅞	
108¾	52	Deere & Co	107	104¾	106	104½
32⅜	27	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	30	30	30	29¾
108½	107	Darton P&L pf (4½)	109	108½	109	108½
33½	19½	Diesel WO (1f)	29	28⅝	29	
84⅜	36⅝	Del & Hudson	43⅞	42¾	43¼	42½
23½	14⅞	Del Lack&W	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	17⅜
9⅜	4⅜	Denver RG pf (h)	8⅝	8	8	8
153	128	Detroit Edison (4f)	145	145	145	
63	42	Devoe & Ray A (2f)	61	61	61	

Business and Industry

Revenues of Railroads Are at Highest Level Since 1930

Commerce and Finance

Bank Says Keeping Price Equilibrium Big 1937 Problem

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Re-establishment of equitable price relationships, one of the major economic gains of 1936, provides a sound base for further industrial and business recovery, the National City Bank said today in its monthly letter.

"It is evident," the bank declared, "that a practicable working balance has been reached between a good many costs and prices, incomes and debts, and other economic relationships, and that this lays the ground for further gains toward full activity. It places prosperity within reach, if all the members of the economic society recognize the conditions and abide by them.

"The emergency has passed, and the problem now is to get away from emergency policies back to the regular self-supporting activities of a balanced system; to put every possible worker into a job where he will help the whole situation instead of being a burden to it.

"Free from interference from without the econmic system, and from fresh disturbance of equilibrium within it, business itself will assuredly accomplish this purpose."

"In the industries," the letter continued, endless technical progress has been made, permitting them, while paying higher wages, to set prices which would sell goods; and the wear and tear of the depression and unsatisfied wants have built up deferred needs, which will require increased manufacturing activity and greater consumption of raw materials as the recovery makes headway.

"Unquestionably the rise in staple commodity prices has been one of the most important developments of 1936, and one holding great promise for 1937."

The major problem of 1937, the bank declares, has to do with maintenance of the price equilibrium.

"If the recovery in agriculture, which adds to the cost of living, is made the basis of further wage claims which result in price increases, the balance may be disturbed by a rise in industrial prices to higher levels than consumer can pay. Already there are apprehensions as to recent price advances in manufactured goods, which have not yet been tested on the ultimate consumers; and also as to the level of costs in the building industry, with both materials and wages rising.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 11
Dorchester Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Flint Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 6

Aviation Executive

Howard S. Welch
Newly Selected Head of the Bendix Aviation Export Corporation

H. S. Welch to Head New Bendix Aviation Foreign Department

NEW YORK (AP) — The Bendix Aviation Export Corp., with headquarters here, has been formed to handle foreign sales of the Bendix Aviation Corp., and its affiliates, it is announced.

The new unit will be headed by Howard S. Welch, since 1935 chief of the Automotive Aeronautics Division of the United States Department of Commerce and former president of the Studebaker Pierce-Arrow Export Corp.

Bendix units make a wide line of motor and airplane accessories. Among those which will clear foreign sales through the export organization are:

Bendix Products Corp. and Bendix Brake Co., South Bend, Ind.; Hydraulic Brake Co., Detroit; Eclipse Machine Co., Elmira, N. Y.; Eclipse Aviation Corp., East Orange, N. J.; Bendix-Westinghouse Air Brake Co., Pittsburgh; Layton Products Corp., Dayton, O.; Beico Aviation Corp., Sidney, N. Y.; Julian P. Friez & Sons, Baltimore; Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc., Elmira Heights, N. Y.

Mr. Welch joined the Studebaker organization after war service in France with the U. S. army air forces.

International Tin Control Agreement Extended to 1942

BRUSSELS, Jan. 5 (AP)—The International Tin Committee has ratified an agreement extending control and restriction on tin production for five years from Jan. 1.

Production quotas for the first quarter of 1937 were fixed at 100 per cent of basic tonnages in contrast with 105 per cent for the last quarter of 1936.

(The international tin restriction agreement controls production in Bolivia, Siam, the Malay States, Netherlands India, Nigeria and the Belgian Congo. Standard tonnages allow a production of approximately 197,000 tons annually.)

Apparent world consumption of tin for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 was estimated by the International Tin Research and Development Council at 153,709 tons, while output was placed at 167,000 tons.

National Bank Call Date

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Comptroller of the Currency issued a call for the condition of all national banks at the close of business on Thursday, Dec. 31.

Carrier Earnings In 11 Months Up 32 P. C. Over 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Freight traffic in 1936 was the heaviest since 1931, according to a report by the Association of American Railroads. It was divulged at the same time that rail revenues for the first 11 months of the calendar year were the highest since 1930.

Final reports show that 36,063,307 cars were loaded with revenue freight last year—an increase of 4,559,173 or 14.5 per cent over 1935.

Carloadings in 1932 amounted to 28,179,952 cars.

Net operating income of Class I roads for the first 11 months of 1936 totaled $597,012,442, or a return of 2.45 per cent on property investment, compared with $450,880,560 for the like period of the previous year, or a rate of return of 1.85 per cent. The gain over 1935 was 32.4 per cent.

Results of operations in the first 11 months were better than in any year since 1930, when net railway operating income reached $820,214,052 in the first 11 months, and produced a rate of return of 3.36 per cent on property investment, according to the association.

Gross operating income of all class I railroads in the 1936 period totaled $3,680,469,173 as against $3,174,159,464 for the first 11 months in 1935, and $4,906,580,018 for the corresponding period in 1930. Operating gross income in 1936 was thus 16.7 per cent under 1930, the association said.

Eastern railroads had a better than average return for the first 11 months, obtaining 3.08 per cent on investment in property and having a net railway operating income of $350,141,094. For the corresponding period of 1935 the income figure was $279,469,256 and the rate of return 2.46 per cent.

This compared with $416,555,979 for the corresponding period of 1930 and a rate of return of 3.78 per cent that year.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.5 P. C. In Week of Dec. 26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINTON — Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.5 per cent during the week ended Dec. 26, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The all-commodity index has been rising steadily since late in October and now stands at 84.1 per cent of the 1926 average, a gain of 3.6 per cent for the period. Compared with the corresponding week of last month, the composite index shows an increase of 1.8 per cent. It is 4.3 per cent above last year.

Each of the commodity groups is above its respective level of last year. The increases range from 0.5 per cent for foods to 12.8 per cent for farm products.

Commodity Groups	Dec. 26, 1936	Dec. 19, 1936	Dec. 28, 1935	Dec. 29, 1934
All commodities	84.1	83.7	80.6	77.1
Farm products	88.4	87.7	78.4	72.6
Foods	85.7	85.1	85.3	76.3
Hides and leather products	101.1	100.5	96.4	86.6
Textile products	76.1	75.7	72.8	69.7
Fuel and lighting materials	77.5	77.5	75.6	74.7
Metals and metal products	89.1	88.8	85.9	83.5
Building materials	89.7	89.2	83.1	84.9
Chemicals and drugs	80.1	85.4	80.0	78.3
Housefurnishing goods	84.3	84.3	82.2	82.5
Miscellaneous	74.5	74.4	67.5	71.1
Raw materials	85.5	84.9	*	*
Semimanufactured articles	83.1	82.7	*	*
Finished products	83.9	83.7	*	*
All commodities other than farm products	83.1	82.9	81.1	78.0
All commodities other than farm products and foods	82.4	82.2	78.8	78.1

*Not computed.

Sales of Cotton Cloth Decline During Week but Prices Firm

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Primary cotton goods markets were not particularly active during the past week, and sales totals fell well below the current rate of production, even allowing for the fact that many mills were closed down all week in the South for the annual yuletide holidays. Prices, however, remained very firm, indeed, and the market rounded out the year in strong condition.

In previous years it has been quite usual for the gray goods markets to weaken at the year end as a result of inventory reductions on the part of many producers. This year, however, most mills are cleaned out of spots, and have practically no accumulations of goods that are not on order. Sharp premiums for spot and near-by goods continued to rule almost at the peak levels so far reached.

It has been pointed out by students of the cotton goods market that the unusually large premiums current for spot and quick deliveries are in themselves a guarantee of the holding power of prices for more distant deliveries. Otherwise, secondhand offerings would soon overwhelm the spot market and the premiums would disappear. Quick goods in many constructions are bringing a cent or more premium over May-June shipments.

During the early part of the past week there was an effort to test out the holding power of the current print cloth prices. Bids for substantial quantities of 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s and for 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s for deliveries extending through the second quarter of the year. The prices offered were 7 and 8 cents, respectively, only an eighth under the figure most mills were quoting for that delivery. But it was found impossible to place the business at even money, as the mills, without exception, turned down the business.

Print Cloth Inactive

Print cloth markets developed scattered trading in small lots of near-by goods at full prices, and a somewhat larger amount of sporadic business in goods for spring delivery. On 64x60s, as indicated above, the prices ranged from 7⅛ cents for second quarter shipments to 7⅞ cents for spots and near-by goods.

On 39-inch four yard 80 squares distant deliveries running through the second quarter were quoted at 9½ cents, with spots at 11 cents, and near-by goods at 10½ to 10¾ cents, while February-March shipments were at 10 to 10¼, and March-April at 9¾ to 10.

Sheetings moved in smaller quantities, but few mills had any goods to offer. On carded broadcloths trading was desultory, but prices held practically unchanged from the previous week.

Heavy goods such as three and four-leaf twills were in strong demand. Heavy drills and sateens were also moving, the latter being wanted in far greater quantity than mills could offer.

In the fine goods section of the market trading was comparatively quiet, though occasional sales of combed lawns were made at prices just below the peaks reached two or three weeks ago.

News Notes—France

(Excerpts from Reports to Commerce Department)

Foreign Trade—The foreign trade of France reached a four-year high in November. Imports during the month were valued at 2,707,000 francs, the largest since April, 1932, and exports, valued at 1,720,000 francs, were higher than in any other month since November, 1932. Imports in the January-November period of 1936 were valued at 22,374,000 francs compared with 19,012,000 francs and 21,241,000 francs, respectively, in the corresponding periods of 1935 and 1934. French exports in the three 11-month periods were 13,829,000 francs, 14,189,000 francs and 16,243,000 francs, respectively. France's adverse balance of trade at the end of November of this year increased to 8,545,000 francs compared with 4,823,000 francs on the like date of 1935. (Prior to the end of September, the franc was quoted at about 6.65 cents; since that time it has averaged 4.65 cents.)

Silk Exports—A slight volume increase accompanied by a value decline characterized French export trade in silk manufactures in the first eight months of 1936. Shipments in the January-August period of 1936 amounted to 3,295,100 kilograms, valued at 305,185,000 francs or $20,142,000, compared with 3,266,500 kilograms, valued at 363,247,000 francs or $22,192,000 in the like period of 1935.

Autos More Conservative—French automobiles are more conservative than in past years. Numerous gadgets which were featured in past years were conspicuous by their absence from new cars exhibited at a recent Paris Motor Show. According to French manufacturers, the times are not suitable for radical alterations. Manufacturers have been devoting their time to improvements in mechanism.

Dressmaking Outlook—The French dressmaking industry is in a difficult position. According to the president of the Syndicate of French Dressmakers, the devaluation of the currency to date has not aided the dressmaking business. He points out that the devaluation advantage is more than offset by the increasing costs of the materials and labor entering into the fabrication of gowns. Cloth has already advanced from 15 to 20 per cent in price and furs 30 per cent, to which increase there must be added higher labor costs as a result of the enactment of new social legislation.

Forty-Hour Week—French industrialists have not taken kindly to the 40-hour week law which was passed last June. They contend that the putting into effect of this schedule will result in higher prices, lower production and a shortage of labor. At the beginning of November, the 40-hour week was adopted by the coal mining, metallurgical and textile industries. Manufacturers contend that they have to meet not only the cheaper franc problem but a more complex problem in the adjustment of prices due to the increase in costs represented by higher wages and shorter hours. The price controls make it necessary to supplement their moderate increases by installation of labor-saving machinery.

Unemployment—The facts as to unemployment in France make it unlikely that industry can recruit an additional 20 per cent of man power to offset the 40-hour week. There are 8,000,000 potential workers in France, of whom 400,000 to 450,000 are unemployed. More than one half of these or 228,000 are in the Paris area and 145,000 more in only 12 other areas, leaving about 35,000 unemployed, or less than 1 per 1000 population, in 76 other areas that include manufacturing districts. A large share of those on relief are unemployable and the remainder are unskilled. Thus migration of labor or of industry will not solve the problem.

Exports to United States—Export trade of France with the United States is on the increase. Declared exports of regular merchandise to America during the third quarter of 1936 were valued at $18,508,595 compared with $13,372,487 in the preceding quarter and $13,968,614 in the July-September period of 1935. Shipments of gold from France to the United States in the third quarter of 1936 totaled $252,366,797 compared with $340,315,466 in the preceding quarter and $88,255,113 in the third quarter of last year.

Road Improvement—A comprehensive program of raod improvement on highways entering Paris was recently adopted by the Seine Council. The program provides for the construction of new suburban roads and bridges and the widening of existing highways. The Council has decided to borrow about $20,000,000 toward the cost of improvements and the Government has promised to contribute a certain amount.

Wood Pulp—France's wood pulp industry is producing to the limit of its capacity. The principal handicap in the development of French domestic wood pulp industry is the absence of the proper type of timber in sufficient quantities. Some progress, however, is being made from year to year.

Transamerica Pays Extra In Bancamerica Stock

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Transamerica Corporation's directors declared dividends aggregating $9,319,735.

Dicidends will consist of the regular semiannual payment of 20 cents a share, aggregating $4,630,924, and an extra dividend payable in stock of Bancamerica Blair Corporation, amounting to $4,688,811 at the current market value of Bancamerica Blair stock—$10.12½ a share. The extra payment is at the rate of one share of Bancamerica Blair for each 50 shares of Transamerica.

The dividends will be paid Jan 30 to stockholders of record Jan. 15 The dividend goes to about 110,000 owners of the 23,181,568 outstanding shares. John M. Grant, president of Transamerica, said the dividend will distribute about 463,092 shares of Bancamerica Blair stock held by Transamerica.

Rubber Prices Advance Steadily Under Regulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Under the restriction imposed by the International Rubber Regulation Committee, world stocks of rubber have been diminishing rapidly and are now less than at any time since 1930. While they remain higher than in the 1925-1930 period, the surprising success of the regulatory body in achieving co-operation between producing areas provides the prospect that price levels will remain pretty much under the control by the committee rather than based on capacity to produce.

Prices for rubber during 1936 have been steadily upward. Because of this spurt in prices, it is very likely that the rubber committee will raise production figures since it does not wish to have prices climb rapidly. World stocks will be down to a level at the beginning of 1937 which will take care of one half year's needs.

Swiss Devaluation Saves Money For League Members

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Thanks to the devaluation of the Swiss franc, the annual subscription of States Members of the League calculated in gold francs has been tentatively fixed at 20 per cent less for 1937 than in the previous year.

The Assembly Finance Committee which discussed this question came to the conclusion that it is impossible at present to estimate the full effects of the new alignment of currencies which took place when the gold bloc was dissolved last summer. The Committee accordingly decided to "continue to follow this question attentively in the course of its forthcoming sessions."

Income Paid in Gold

Meanwhile, it has been decided that the 1937 contributions should be paid in gold as formerly. The expenditure budget for the year, calculated in devalued Swiss francs, is fixed at 29,184,128 francs. The income budget, representing the sums paid by the members in francs at the old gold parity, is 20 per cent lower; that is, 29,184,128 minus 5,836,826, or 23,347,302 gold francs. As there is also a surplus from preceding years to be disposed of amounting to 2,062,479 gold francs, the actual contributions required for 1937 are 21,284,822 gold francs.

An innovation in the 1937 budget is the allocation of a sum of 140,078 Dutch florins to provide pensions for the judges of the World Court. The institution of this Pensions Fund was authorized by the Assembly in 1924, but this is the first year in which provision has been made for it in the League's annual budget.

When discussing the Secretariat's 1937 budget of 14,645,963 francs, the Assembly Committee had under consideration various staff questions in the course of which it was "at pains to confirm emphatically" the decision reached in 1932 that officials must discharge their functions "with the interests of the League alone in view" and that they must on no account "seek or receive instructions from any government or other authority external to the . . . League of Nations."

National vs. International

This reminder is understood to be due to constantly recurring allegations that certain League officials have placed national interests before those of the international institution to which they are accredited. Such allegations are generally connected with disputes between individual states. The most important of these during the past year was the dispute between Italy and the League over sanctions.

It is recalled in this connection that Signor Benito Mussolini has laid down that Italians owe their first duty to Italy and not to any international organization.

The Finance Committee's report discloses the establishment of a new system of "temporary collaborators" on the Secretariat staff "chosen preferably from countries with a small number of nationals in the Secretariat." It is pointed out that "after the period of probation, these new agents would constitute a recruiting ground for permanent League officials."

The International Labor Organization is also concerned with increasing the staff representation of the smaller countries. Of 27 vacancies during the past four years, 19 were filled by nationals of 19 different countries which were previously "very inadequately represented in the office."

Retail Advertising Shows Record Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Volume of advertising placed in newspapers by retailers during the week ended Dec. 28 showed a record gain of 24.6 per cent over the 1935 week, according to the Advertising Age. Gain for the entire year was 7.1 per cent.

Basing its figures on reports covering all of the newspapers in 67 major cities, the publication says that retail advertising in those cities totaled 18,053,844 lines for the week, a gain of 3,569,056 lines over the 1935 total of 14,484,788 lines.

For the entire year of 1936 retail advertising in these cities is 7.1 per cent ahead of 1935, Advertising Age states. The year's total is 934,031,399 lines, compared with 871,830,404 lines during 1935. This is an actual increase of 62,200,995 lines.

Commonwealth Edison Co. Increases Its Dividend

CHICAGO (AP) — Commonwealth Edison Company directors voted a dividend of $1.25 per share on the capital stock, an increase of 25 cents a share over the quarterly rate paid regularly throughout 1935.

However, if the special dividend of $1 per share paid Dec. 15, 1936, is taken into consideration, the latest dividend is at the same rate as was paid last year, the announcement from the company said.

The $1.25 dividend will be payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

Canada Gratified By Successful End Of Wheat Venture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's wheat picture is being contemplated by the government with much satisfaction, even while it admits that outside artists took a major part in its painting. Until recently an embarrassing liability inherited from the preceding government and fraught with considerable peril both moral and financial, the wheat pool has now become an asset with a commercial value in excess of the vast total expenses entailed.

In brief, the wheat situation as on Dec. 1 last is this: More wheat and wheat flour have been exported during the first four months of this crop-year (August to November) than during any previous period since 1926, amounting to 109,500,000 bushels.

The supplies of Canadian wheat for export or carry-over this year are the lowest of any year since 1926, and yet the exports during the four-month period have been 2,100,000 bushels in excess of the average of this period since 1926, or 50.9 per cent of the anticipated crop-year total of 215,000,000 bushels. This is a record percentage, attributable in part to the small supplies available and in part to the brisk European and United States purchases. It leaves approximately 105,000,000 bushels still available for export.

With the 300,000,000 bushel surplus, which had hung like a specter over the Winnipeg exchange, reduced by nearly two thirds and wheat selling at around $1.25 a bushel, with probabilities of higher prices before spring, the Canadian Wheat Board has ceased to worry over its holdings of perhaps 40,000,000 bushels (exact amount not disclosed). The board is now contemplating with satisfaction its escape from the biggest grain speculation of all time with a profit.

The question arises whether that profit will go to the Dominion Government, which ran all the risk, or whether it will be claimed by the discredited western wheat pools.

90 Years

of

Continuous operation of an old New England textile mill. We have made a report on this company.

Circular on request.

Hodgdon & Company

10 POST OFFICE SQ., BOSTON, MASS.

HUBbard 3510-1-2-3

What a Trustee Should Provide

When you contemplate making a Living Trust or a Trust Under Will, your first question should be, "Whom shall I appoint as my trustee?" And upon the answer to this question will depend, in large measure, the success of the Trust's operation.

Your Trustee, to do the work well, must be conscientious, capable, and professionally experienced in estate management; must have a comprehensive knowledge of general business, and a specialized knowledge of all that pertains directly or indirectly to investment and finance. The Trustee must make the care and conservation of your estate as much a definite concern as you have made the accumulation of that estate. And all these qualifications must be employed for the benefit of yourself and your heirs with an understanding and appreciation of human nature and individual needs.

The

New England Trust Company

DEVONSHIRE & MILK STREETS

BACK BAY BRANCH: 99 NEWBURY STREET

BOSTON

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

December 31, 1936

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand, in Federal Reserve Bank, and on Deposit with Other Banks		$94,556,107.30
U. S. Government Securities		24,308,039.58
Short Term Municipal Securities		5,036,499.97
Brokers' Call Loans Secured		3,285,988.71
Commercial Paper and Loans Eligible for Rediscount with Federal Reserve Bank	13,438,799.33	$140,625,434.89
Demand Loans		10,588,944.24
Loans, Discounts, and Investments		55,574,081.17
Banking House and Branches		6,236,891.99
Customers' Liability a/c Acceptances		233,370.67
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets		312,041.07
TOTAL		$213,570,764.03

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 10,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	20,601,421.87
Reserve for Taxes, Unearned Discount, and Expense	1,893,796.84
Reserve for Dividend, Payable January 2, 1937	200,000.00
Liability as Acceptor, Endorser, or Maker on Acceptances and Bills	571,814.97
Other Liabilities	39,337.48
Deposits	180,264,392.87
TOTAL	$213,570,764.03

THE NATIONAL

Shawmut Bank

40 WATER STREET · BOSTON

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Capacity House to Greet Boston-Detroit Hockey Game on Garden Ice Tonight

Bruins Seek First Victory Over Wings

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Garden Lineup Tonight

Boston Bruins		Detroit Red Wings
P. Cook, l.w.	r.w.	Aurie
Weiland, c.	c.	Barry
Goldsworthy, r.w.	l.w.	Lewis
Portland, l.d.	r.d.	Goodfellow
Shore, r.d.	l.d.	MacDonald
Thompson, g.	g.	N. Smith

Bruins Alternates—Jerwa, Hollett, Beattie, Schmidt, Clapper, Sands, Cowley, Getliffe, Smith, O'Neil.

Detroit Alternates—H. Kilrea, Kelley, Howe, Bruneteau, Pettinger, Sorrell, W. Kilrea, Deacon, Bowman, Roulston.

If the Bruins are going to beat those Red Wings from Detroit it would be a most opportune time to do so tonight. Reports from the Boston Garden predict a complete sellout, assuring an attendance of close to 16,000 fans, and before such a partisan gathering a victory over the world champions would be most acceptable.

These Bruins have been going along right well these past few weeks and have a record of six victories in nine starts. They have at least held their own with every team in the circuit excepting Canadiens and the Detroiters. Jack Adams, Red Wing manager, is more than pleased with the glowing satisfaction of having beaten the Art Ross team on the two occasions in which they met this season, by scores of 4 to 3.

Both clubs are stronger for tonight's clash. The last game here Detroit was weakened by injuries, and tonight all the regulars with the exception of Capt. Doug Young are back in action, while the Bruins have Eddie Shore in the lineup again. Hooley Smith will be missing from the local team, but Peggy O'Neil will help to compensate for that loss and the team is playing much better hockey generally.

On Dec. 20 the Bruins were beaten by the Red Wings, 4 to 3, in Detroit. Since then the Bruins have won three, tied one and lost one, whereas the Wings have won two, tied one and lost two. Just these two victories alone are a long way from the early days of Detroit's hockey career, when the visitors from Detroit failed to win a game in Boston over a period of five successive seasons.

Detroit entered the league in the 1926-27 season, and visited here three times a season for five years without taking a single point. In the first season they were shut out twice, scoring only two goals in three games. The second season they scored four, and in all five seasons they totaled only 20 goals in 15 games. In 1931-32, the sixth successive season, they lost the first two games played here, and then broke the ice by edging the Bruins, 2 to 0, Jan. 23, 1932, for their first triumph on Boston ice.

Of course, there will be the usual goaltending battle between Normie Smith of the Wings and Tiny Thompson of the Bruins tonight, but the important feature will be the comparison of the two scoring lines. The Adams team has its famous line of Larry Aurie, Marty Barry and Herb Lewis, of which Aurie is top scorer and leads the entire league at present. The Bruins have their so-called "Kid" line of Bill Cowley in center, Charlie Sands on right wing and Ray Getliffe at left wing.

Two other games on the schedule for tonight comprise important affairs, with intra-city rivalry the incentive. The Americans and Rangers clash in New York and the Maroons and Canadiens cross sticks in Montreal. Rangers and Canadiens hold the advantage in games played so far this season, but Amerks and Maroons are hopeful of changing that complexion.

Evans Proposes Limiting Golfers To Only 10 Clubs

CHICAGO, Jan. 5 (AP)—Chick Evans, who has been roaming the fairways for 25 years, thinks 10 clubs are enough for any golfer in any kind of competition.

The drastic action of the United States Golf Association in restricting bags to 14 weapons in all competition after Jan. 1, 1938, is fine business, Evans opined yesterday. But it is only a nice, long step in the right direction.

For many years a campaigner to lighten the caddy's load, Evans, who in 1916 became the first player to win both of the country's major championships in the same year, would toss away four more clubs. His first notion was to reduce the number of clubs to eight, but became "liberal" and decided 10 would be about right.

"The move is a fine one in every way," he said, "but if they really want to make golf the game of individual skill it used to be, let them restrict armament to 10 clubs.

"Instead of using the same swing—a full cut—for every shot," he pointed out, "players would be forced to learn the finer technique of part-strength swings. They could no longer place most of their reliance on selecting the right club and using the same swing all day long.

"They would have to master the art of using the same club for two or three different kinds of shots," he explained. "Playing in the wind, for instance, it would be necessary to learn when to tilt the club head, to toe in, or toe out—restoring real science to golf."

The ruddy-cheeked Evans also got in a good lick against "overemphasis" on putting, one of his favorite themes.

"With an arsenal of clubs—often carried by a poor little kid," he exploded, "almost anyone can reach the green in a regulation number of strokes. Then, the superexpert putter has all the best of it. Putting has become 70 per cent of the game, instead of about 45 per cent.

"With fewer clubs," he said, "it will be a lot tougher to get on the green in one, two or three strokes, and the player who can manipulate his clubs will get a better break against the deadly putter."

Harvard Varsity Schedule Changes

The Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports at Harvard University has approved the following changes and additions in Harvard varsity schedules:

Baseball: A game with Indiana has been added for Thursday, June 24.

Fencing: A match with the Hartford Fencers Club has been added on Feb. 6.

Hockey: A game with Boston University has been added on Feb. 16.

Lacrosse: A game with M. I. T. has been added for May 5.

Swimming: A meet with the Boston Y. M. C. A. has been added on Jan. 20.

Tennis: The following matches have been added: April 5, University of Virginia at Charlottesville; 7, Duke University at Durham; 8, North Carolina at Chapel Hill; 24, Amherst at Amherst; May 4, Brown at Providence.

Small-Car Racing Returns to Boston Garden on Jan. 14

A series of three sets of midget automobile races will be run off at the Boston Garden during January and February, under the direction of the Boston Readville Racing Association, to determine the national champion. In addition to a suitable cash prize the winner of the event will be awarded a handsome silver trophy donated by Jimmy Cagney of the movies. The first set of races will be staged on Thursday night, Jan. 14.

All the leaders who showed here in the two sets of races conducted at the Garden and others from Chicago and the Pacific coast will participate. Point winners will determine the ultimate champion. As yet Doug Yule, the racing director, and the committee having the events in charge have not decided just how points will be awarded.

The Boston Readville Racing Association, as well as newspapers and the officials at the Boston Garden, have been besieged with requests for information regarding the date of the next set of small-car races here. Following consultation with racing officials in other sections, the Boston Readville Association decided on the titular tourney.

In this event they will have the advice and counsel of Walter Stebbins, of New York, who conducted the outdoor midget races at the Madison Square Garden Bowl last summer. Stebbins will make sure of the eastern drivers and from Chicago and the coast other men well versed in the conduct of such events will lend their assistance.

In addition to the races in Boston, there's a strong possibility of other cities being invaded. The scale of prices for the races to be held Jan. 14 will be from 55 cents up, with no seat selling for more than $1.65. Reservations can be made at the Boston Garden.

College Hockey Results

Manhattan Arrows 3, Princeton 1.
McGill 16, St. Nicholas 0.

Amusements

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH—Tonight 8:30
COHAN & HARRIS present
GEORGE M. COHAN
IN
"FULTON OF OAK FALLS"
Eves., 55c to $2.75. Thurs. Mat., 55c to $1.65. Sat. Mat., 55c to $2.20, tax incld.

SHUBERT Tonight 8:30 Last 8 Times
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
Dennis KING • Helen GLEASON • Ernest TRUEX
in
Franz Lehar's New Operetta
FREDERIKA
Staged and Directed by HASSARD SHORT
Eves.: 55c to $3.30. Wed. Mat., 55c to $2.20. Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.75.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE BARGAIN PRICES
700 Orchestra Seats $1.00 Plus Tax
BLOSSOM TIME
3 Wonders of the World
—YOU MUST SEE—
1. BUNKER HILL MONUMENT
2. NIAGARA FALLS
3. "BLOSSOM TIME"
Eves., 55c to $1.10 (Few Seats at $1.65). Wed. and Sat. Mats., 55c to $1.10. (Seats also on sale at SHUBERT and PLYMOUTH box offices).

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. Presents
William Kitty
Paxton : : Carlisle
in ERIK CHARELL'S
White Horse Inn
with International Musical Comedy Cast
CENTER Theatre 6th St. and 6 Av. New York City
Eves., 55c to $3.85. Wed.—55c to $2.85. Sat.—55c to $3.30

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"IT'S DIFFERENT"
BLACKSTONE CAFETERIA
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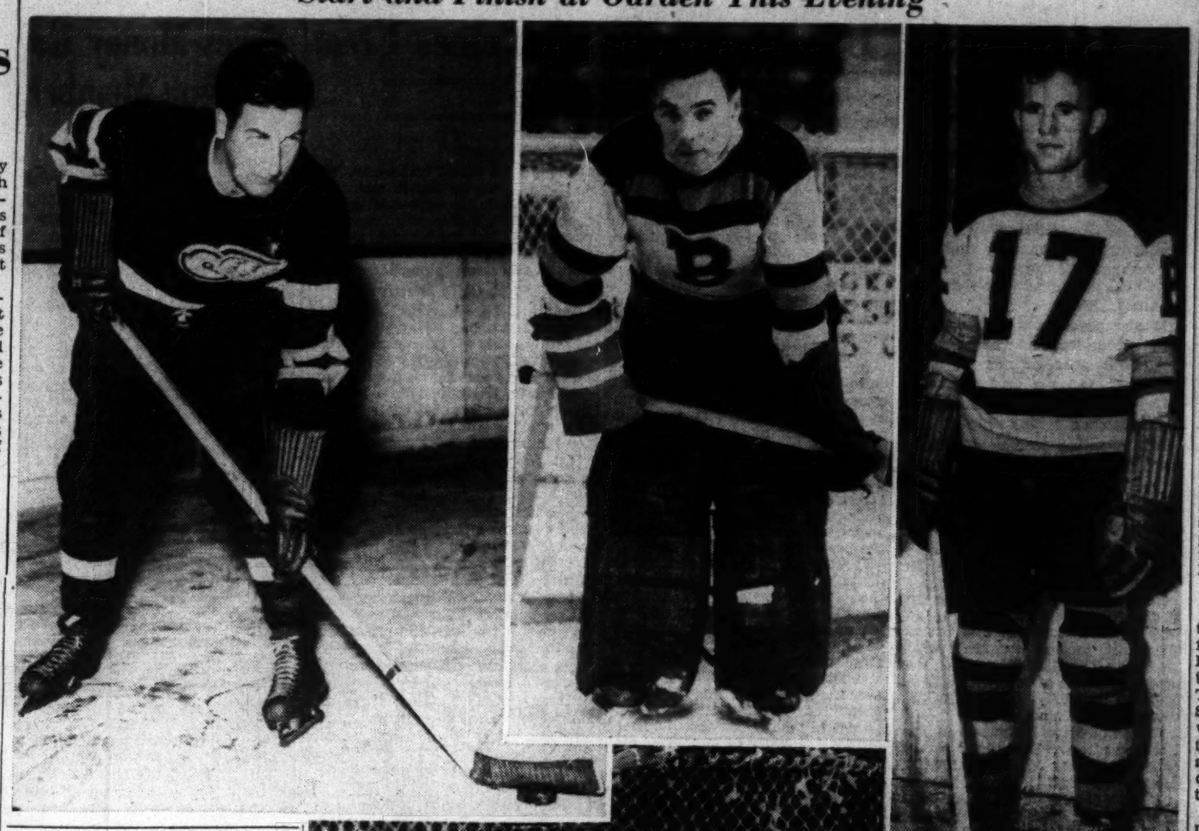


By a Staff Photographer

High-Scoring Centers and Brilliant Goalies

Upper, Left to Right—Marty Barry, Detroit Playmaker; Tiny Thompson, Bruin Netminder, and Bill Cowley, Center for the Boston "Kid" Line. Lower—Normie Smith, Red Wing Goalie, Who Holds Two Verdicts Over the Bruins This Season

Ski Meets Possible By Artificial Snow

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Jan. 5

Chicago promoters of ski meets, who used to anxiously watch skies and hope for sufficient snow, will just reach for a telephone this winter if nature doesn't come through.

A Chicago ice company, by crushing artificial ice and applying air pressure to make it flaky, manufactured 100 tons of synthetic snow for a recent meet at Oconomowoc, Wis., and riders said it was "better than nature's own."

Skating Stars Arrive in Hub For Practice

Fifty of the greatest ice skating stars in the land arrived in Boston yesterday afternoon, all set to stage the most magnificent skating carnival ever to be witnessed in New England, when on Wednesday and Thursday nights, Boston Garden presents the "Ice Follies of 1937."

The professional fancy and figure skaters will work out daily on the Boston Garden ice, until the evenings of the big ice carnival, as more than any other athlete must the boys and girls who glide through the intricate evolutions and do the ice acrobatics, train long, hard, and diligently.

Accompanying the all-professional all-star cast of the Ice Follies was a whole carload of costumes, scenery and other beautifying properties, which will transform the Boston Garden into a veritable fairyland setting for the two nights of the carnival.

Bess Ehrhardt, star of the "Ice Follies," is making her first visit to Boston, and being but a 19-year-old youngster from the Middle West, is thrilled at seeing the historical city about which she has so recently been reading in her school books.

Miss Ehrhardt is the young lady who has within the course of a year risen so rapidly to stardom on the ice that she is now looked upon as America's biggest threat as a rival to Sonja Henie. As a youngster, Bess showed an early aptitude for skating and captured honors in the Mid West as a 220 and 440-meter speed skater. She came to the attention of Roy Shipstad, America's professional figure skating champion, and after tutoring her for a period of months, she has developed into the sensation of the ice world.

Shipstad himself is co-starring with Miss Ehrhardt in the Garden Carnival and their solo and team numbers should prove to be the most spectacular ever seen on any New England rink.

Others of almost equal interest to Hub skate enthusiasts are Idi Papez and Karl Zwack, recent Austrian amateur figure skate champions, who have just turned professional; the comedy team of Eddie Shipstad, Roy's brother, and Oscar Johnson; Naomi Procter and Morris Wold; Ruth Mack and Everett McGowan; Heine Brock, a riot of color and fun; Laverne Busher and Valerie Fink, two little girls just rising to stardom; the Four Nelson Sisters, daughters of Julius Nelson, former figure skating champion; and a bevy of youngsters making up a beautiful ballet, to support the greatest gathering of national and international skating stars ever assembled in one carnival.

Tickets for the "Ice Follies" are priced from 55c to $2.20, and because of the great interest already shown, an early reservation is advisable.

Chess Play Resumed With Leaders Winning

HASTINGS, Eng., Jan. 5 (AP)—Play was resumed in the international chess masters tournament here yesterday and five games of the seventh round were decided. Reuben Fine of New York and Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris, the two leaders, were among the four winners. Dr. Milan Vidmar of Yugoslavia and H. Feigin of Latvia also won their games. One draw was recorded. Fine defeated G. Koltanowski of Belgium, while Dr. Alekhine scored against T. H. Tylor, England. The summaries:

First Board—Miss Vera Menchik, Czechoslovakia, drew with E. Eliskases, Austria, in 44 moves.

Second Board—Sir George Thomas, England, lost to Dr. Milan Vidmar, Yugoslavia, in 60 moves.

Third Board—T. H. Tylor, England, lost to Dr. Alexander Alekhine, France, in 30 moves.

Fourth Board—Reuben Fine, United States, defeated G. Koltanowski, Belgium, in 43 moves.

Fifth Board—William Winter, England, lost to H. Feigin, Latvia, in 33 moves.

Bradman 248 Not Out

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 5 (AP)—A sparkling double-century by Don Bradman, Australian skipper, and a great innings by J. H. Fingleton, New South Wales star, put Australia 624 runs ahead of England at the end of the fourth day's play in the third cricket test match and four wickets have yet to fall. Bradman, 248 not out, and Fingleton, 136, defiled England's bowlers throughout the day, carrying the score from 194 for 5 wickets to 500 for 6. The Aussies made 200 for 9, declared, in their first innings, England replying with 76 for 9, declared.

Greenkeepers Elect

Robert Mitchell of the Kernwood Country Club has been elected president of the New England Greenkeepers' Club. Mitchell succeeds Howard Farrant of The Country Club. Philip Cassidy of Needham replaces Charles Parker of Wianno as secretary and Frank Wilson of Charles River was re-elected treasurer.

Rochester Joins League

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—The American Professional Football League yesterday voted Rochester into the league. The franchise was awarded to Mike Palm of Rochester and Harry Newman, former Michigan star.

Trade Involving Dahlgren May Develop With Cronin's Arrival

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ellsworth "Babe" Dahlgren, the apple-cheeked youngster whose first-base fielding is sensational but whose hitting is some distance below major league caliber, will probably be traded away from the Boston Red Sox before the club entrains for its Sarasota training base, it was disclosed yesterday by General Manager Eddie Collins. Commenting on the possibility of Jimmy Foxx playing an outfield position next season, Collins admitted that young Dahlgren's future with the local organization may be shortlived.

"Of course Joe Cronin is manager of the Red Sox and it is his job to decide where Jimmy Foxx or any other man will play," said Collins yesterday, "but I feel reasonably sure that Jimmy will be back on first base when the 1937 season opens. Those 15 games Foxx played in the outfield at the close of last season were merely an experiment. The big fellow is strictly a first baseman and that's where he should play.

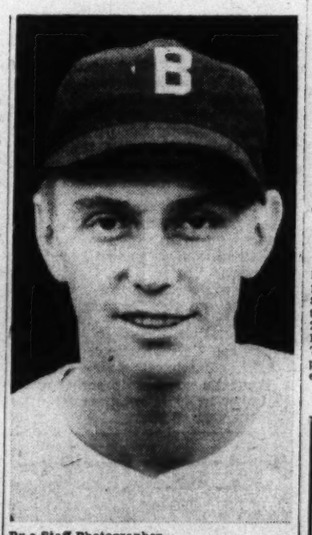
"Shifting Foxx to the outfield last year was a move to give young Babe Dahlgren a chance at first. But Babe fell short in his hitting and never could be considered a rival for Jimmy. In fact, Dahlgren may not even go south with us this spring. His only chance now to make the big league grade is with some other club."

Cronin is expected to arrive in Boston early next week, possibly on Monday. It is believed that after he and Collins put their heads together, a trade, possibly with the St. Louis Browns, will be forthcoming. Rogers Hornsby, manager of the Browns, has made offers for Dahlgren. If one of the offers includes a right-handed-hitting outfielder, the Red Sox will agree.

Ted Olson, the former Dartmouth College pitcher who was optioned to Minneapolis in 1936, dropped in at Fenway Park yesterday. The former collegian is anxious to play a daily round of squash to keep in condition and Collins made this possible through the University Club. Olson will be making his first southern trip with the Red Sox.

President Bob Quinn of the Bees announces that his club roster will be ready by the end of the week. It is understood it will be released for Sunday papers. The release is held up while Bob assembles data on the numerous minor-league players who have been acquired by the Bees.

Traveling Secretary Duffy Lewis has returned to his duties at National League Field. "Duff" made an eight-week trip to California to visit with his mother, during which time he played a few rounds of golf with Ty Cobb and other baseball notables.



By a Staff Photographer

Babe Dahlgren

Harvard's Great Line of Cutter, Roberts and Mechem Broken Up

If Coach Joe Stubbs of Harvard's hockey team sticks to his present plans that great sophomore line of last year composed of George Roberts at center, Edward Cutter at left wing, and John Mechem on the right flank—considered one of the best combinations in college hockey circles—will be broken up.

While at Lake Placid during the Christmas holidays where the Crimson skaters took three straight from a better-than-average Clarkson six, 7-5, 6-3, and 3-1, Coach Stubbs and his able assistant, Clark Hodder, came to the decision, after considerable experimenting, that Mechem should be moved to the first line in the place of Ralph Pope at right wing.

Thus when Harvard skates onto the Boston Arena ice next Thursday night to engage University of Toronto in an International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League game local fans are very likely to see a first line comprised of Capt. George Ford at center, Francis Harding at left wing, and Mechem on the right wing.

Second Line

The second line, which, according to Hodder, is not a whit behind the first, will be made up of Roberts at his center post, flanked by Pope on the right and Cutter on the left. The third line consists of Peter Stone at center, Joe Patrick at left wing, and Winthrop Jameson on the right flank. All of these boys are sophomores and are expected to develop into a formidable unit before their college hockey days are over.

Both Stubbs and Hodder were pleased with the showing of the team against Clarkson, especially in the first game when Harvard was trailing 5 to 2 late in the third period. They scored three quick goals to knot the score, and then came through in the overtime with two more to sew up the game.

The high lights of the Lake Placid trip, according to Hodder, was the playing of Captain Ford, the improved showing of all of the defensemen, and the stellar performance of both goalies, James Kidder and George Mahoney.

In Hodder's opinion, Clarkson had a better team than last year, especially in the reserve list. The Harvard team found them a hard-checking six, although lacking to some extent the speed they showed last season.

Unquestionably, Harvard has one of the leading college hockey teams in this section, and many are looking to them for domination of both the Three-I League and the Quadrangular League. As far as the American colleges are concerned, the Crimson looks for their stiffest opposition from Dartmouth. Although Princeton and Yale haven't shown much to date, they will be in the thick of the fight.

McGill on the Canadian side seems to have the edge over all of the Three-I teams. It is the opinion of Hodder that Harvard and possibly Dartmouth can hold their own with Queen's and Toronto, but will have to be right at the peak of their games if they hope to stop McGill.

College Notes

McGill served notice to the members of the Three-I League last night that they are a high-scoring machine by trouncing the St. Nicholas Hockey Club of New York, 16-0, in an exhibition game at the Rye Playland Rink.

* * *

Northeastern's hockey team, numbering 16, leave for Providence this afternoon, where the Bruins of Brown University will be battled tonight. Coach Ed Gallagher plans to start the regular line-up with Capt. Johnny Bialek, Ed Grogan and Bob Fielding on the forward line, Howard Sessler and Johnny Byrne at defense, and Harol "King" Krystyan in goal.

* * *

Boston University's basketball team has added one game to its schedule for the current season. On Feb. 24 they will play Coast Guard at home. The schedule originally called for Coast Guard to play here Jan. 16, but that game has been shifted to New London.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

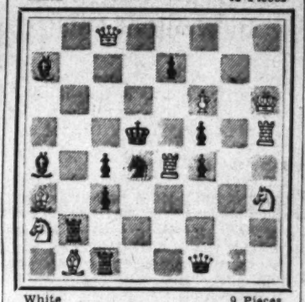
Jan. 5, 1937

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 1893

By O. Wurzburg

Black 12 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

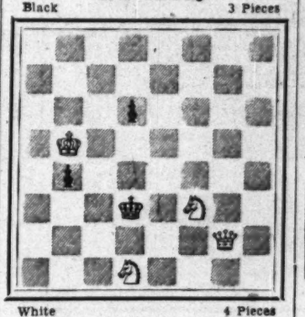
White to play and mate in two

(Pittsburgh Leader, 1907. Seven Black Kt interference moves. Seven could not be shown in a complete wheel. This can be made into a complete wheel by giving up one interference: Remove P's from White's K7 and KB5. Add white P at KB5, and black Kt at Black's QKt2.)

Problem No. 1894

By O. Wurzburg

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Pittsburgh Gazette-Times, April 14, 1917)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1891 Q-R3

No. 1892.

1.	R-K6	P-QB6
2.	R-QB6!!	
1.	———	P-KB6
2.	QxP(B3)	
1.	———	QKt moves
2.	Q-B2	
1.	———	KKt moves
2.	QxP(B5)ch	
1.	———	R-B
2.	R-K4ch	
1.	———	P-B3 or B4
2.	Q-K4ch	
1.	———	R other
2.	QxP(B3)ch	

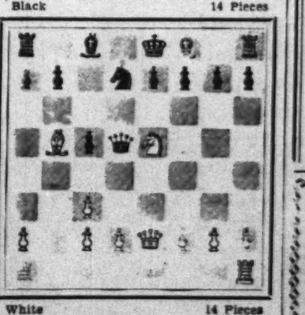
End-Game No. 337. Black wins: 1 RxP (Black), RxB; 2 Q-K7!! White has no adequate defense after Black's RxP.

End-Game

Pawn snatching is dangerous, as the Black player discovered in this position, from a correspondence game won by L. Steiner from Scabai in 1922. Here are the introductory moves: 1 P-K4, P-QB4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 3 Kt-B3, P-Q4; 4 PxP, KtxP; 5 Kt-K5, KtxKt; 6 KtPxKt, Q-Q4; 7 B-Ktsch, Kt-Q2; 8 Q-K2. Black then played 8 . . . QxKtP, and lost in about eight moves.

End-Game No. 336

Black 14 Pieces



White 14 Pieces

After Black plays QxKtP. White wins

The Bulletin of the Correspondence Chess League of America announces that the 1937 North American correspondence chess championship will begin Feb. 1. There will be six classes so that all players will be grouped according to approximate ability. Those interested can learn further details from the secretary-tournament director, W. F. James, 219 East Main street, Cherokee, Iowa.

The game below, taken from the September-October issue, was played in the 1936 North American major championship by William A. Farren of Freeport, N. Y., and Douglas Graham of Laramie, Wyo. The former wins a good attacking contest.

Nimzowitsch Defense to QP Game

Farren White	Graham Black	Farren White	Graham Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12 P-KR4(b)	R-K
2 P-QB4	P-K3	13 BxKt	RPxB
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	14 Castles QR	B-Q2
4 Q-Kt3	Kt-B3	15 P-B5	B-R2
5 P-K3	Castles	16 Kt-KKt5	B-B3
6 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	17 P-R5	PxRP(c)
7 P-QR3	B-R4	18 P-Q5	KPxP
8 Q-B2	P-QR3(a)	19 QKtxP	BxKt(d)
9 P-QKt4	B-Kt3	20 RxB	P-KKt3
10 B-Q3	Kt-K2	21 Q-B3	K-Kt2
11 B-Kt2	Kt-Kt3	22 P-KKt4	Resigns(e)

(a) Black should exchange this B, which now is put out of play. 8 . . . BxKtch; 9 QxB, Q-K2, aiming to play P-K4, is a better continuation.

(b) Black's predicament illustrates the folly of avoiding a break in the center. Now Black can only wait, being unable to develop any effective counterplay.

(c) If 17 . . . KtxP, a plausible continuation is 18 RxKt, PxR; 19 Q-R7ch, K-B; 20 Q-R8ch, K-K2; 21 QxKtP, followed by 22 P-Q5 with irresistible threats.

(d) Black is now irretrievably lost. The text is only a choice of evils.

(e) Black can only delay matters.

College Basketball Results

Ball State 38, Wabash 30.
Geneva 35, Rider 42.
Emory & Henry 42, Union 35.
Duke 30, Wake Forest 28.
Hawaiian 42, Western Union 38.
Iowa S. S. 41, Penn 24.
Loyola 56, Mississippi C. 28.
Purdue 43, Wisconsin 30.
Minnesota 34, DePaul 25.
Stanford 58, Hamline 26.
So. Ill. T. 36, Centenary 32.
Creighton 33, Iowa State 28.
Washington (St. L.) 41, Tulsa 27.
Indiana 28, Iowa 24.
Northwestern 47, Illinois 38.
Baldwin-Wallace 29, Ohio Wes. 25.
Wooster 45, Lehigh 21.
Florida 52, Clemson 36.
Oklahoma 47, Kansas State 41.
Tulane 33, Alabama 22.
Mexico 39, Friends 31.
Naval T. S. 28, Virginia 26.

Gene Venzke to Run 3000 Meters Saturday

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Gene Venzke, ranked among the world's greatest milers for five years, will step up to longer distance Saturday when the K. of C. games in Brooklyn open the indoor track and field season.

The former Pennsylvania runner has entered the 3000-meter invitation run in which he will meet Indiana's Don Lash, America's foremost two miler, and Joe McCluskey of the New York A. C., indoor steeplechase champion. All three were members of the Olympic team last summer.

Distance running will not be entirely new to Venzke, however. He began his career in road races and while at Penn was a member of the cross-country team. He started concentrating on the mile in 1932, however, lowering the indoor mark for that distance to 4:10. Last year, after being beaten repeatedly by Glenn Cunningham and Bill Bonthron, he established the world's indoor record of 3:49.9 for 1500 meters in winning the national championship.

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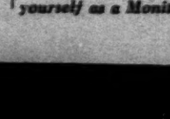

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Approach of Indian Reforms Speeds Plans for Elections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI—Political thinking in this country has been greatly altered by the preparations now being made to introduce partly autonomous governments in the 11 Provinces of British India.

All political camps are now aware of the possibilities and potentialities underlying the scheme of reforms which the British Government adumbrated in the Government of India Act, 1935, and the general demand for political freedom which has dominated Indian political thought for two decades has been tempered by a realization that the coming reforms considerably advance Indians along the road of political emancipation.

35,000,000 to Have Vote

Electoral rolls are being prepared from Madras to Peshawar to enable 35,000,000 voters—about one tenth of the population—to cast their votes in elections to be held next February, and there is a concentration on parliamentary affairs that has had no previous parallel in the political experience of the land.

Even the Indian National Congress is preparing to contest the elections, although the party has made no decision as to the acceptance of office in Provinces where they obtain majorities.

The adoption of a parliamentary mentality on the part of this organization is in singular contrast with the attitude of the party on previous occasions, when a non-co-operative policy was pursued under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi.

Spheres of British Control

It remains true, however, that political opinion is still dissatisfied with the measure of advance conceded under the act. In effect, the act retains in British hands all matters affecting external affairs, defense, and ecclesiastical concerns.

But in other particulars, especially in the provinces, the ordinary administration will vest in Indian ministers, with overriding powers retained by provincial governors for emergency situations.

Politically minded Indians claim that these overriding powers will handicap the administrations, although the act intends that they will not be invoked except in special cases.

Maximum Benefits Sought

Despite this general political grievance many Indians admit that they would rather advance with the new act than remain standing with the old.

There is a strong dmand from liberals, moderates, the Moslem community, and other minority elements that the new constitution should be worked to obtain the maximum benefits from it.

The extremer elements, including some important members of the Indian National Congress, declare they will work the scheme to show how inadequate it is and they will endeavor to prevent the introduction of the federation section of the scheme, which is intended to complete the constitution by linking the provinces of British India into a partnership with the Indian states.

But there is a large and growing body of opinion which aims at constructive constitutional policies. These elements will, unfortunately, be handicapped by a paucity of funds for provincial administration which will restrict activities in social and nation-building projects.

This scarcity of money derives from the general economic depression, from which India has recovered to a greater extent than almost any other country. Recent budgets have shown balancese and the Central Government has been able during the last two years to allocate funds for rural reconstruction, the development of broadcasting, and other developments.

There are also indications that the debit status of the railways, which are centrally administered, will be improved; and an expert inquiry is being made into railway expenditure with a view to consolidating a position which will materially enhance the working of the reforms.

Will Share in Elections

In the political field all interest centers on the elections. The Indian National Congress, which is the largest and best organized political party in the country, is fostering a nation-wide campaign.

In the past the party has concerned itself chiefly with political generalizations, being the focal body for the demand for complete independence which has stirred Indian political life since 1929. The party does not always accept the realities of Indian conditions in its demands, and has achieved success in the country principally because it has expounded theoretic conceptions of liberty. But since the new act was placed on the British Statute Book there has been a growing appreciation of its significance and a number of inveterate "non-co-operators" have indicated their intention to contest the elections.

Mahatma Gandhi is believed to favor the parliamentary opportunities which the reforms offer, and although he is temporarily dissociated from the party he nevertheless continues to wield great influence in its councils.

The outstanding personality in the party today is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, an English-educated Kashmiri Brahmin, who is promulgating a socialist policy. His socialism tends to a form of ideal communism, but his creed finds little acceptance with his own party or with political thinkers in the country as a whole.

On a recent tour his preaching of socialism brought him into conflict with the more orthodox leaders of the party, who publicly disclaimed his policy as unrepresentative of the party and indicated that socialism as a political creed was anathema to them pending the achievement of complete political freedom.

Moslems and Hindus

Other political elements throughout the land are working strongly to make themselves felt in the new legislatures. Moslems are devising policies, although they still think chiefly along communal lines.

They are likely to form ministries in the provinces where they constitute the majority populations, such as the Punjab, the new province of Sind, Bengal, and the North West Frontier Province.

In Bengal the Hindus are particularly dissatisfied with the reforms, claiming that the system of communal representation laid down by the British will operate against the Hindus of the province, who have contributed materially to the cultural, commercial and educational developments of Bengal.

In the Punjab the Sikhs will form a solid and important bloc, holding a key position which gives them a power larger than their numerical strength would otherwise obtain. Elsewhere throughout the country the congress is strong, although in Madras they will be opposed by the realistic Justice Party, which has wielded great influence in that province for a generation.

Graduating Classes Largest in History Of Toronto Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The largest number of pupils in the history of Toronto public schools passed examinations last June, 80 per cent being promoted, 2½ per cent more than in any former year, it was reported by Dr. C. C. Goldring, superintendent of schools, in a recent address to the Toronto Home and School Council. This encouraging result was due, in his opinion, not to lowering of standards but to the intense organized effort in teaching.

Children need to be controlled, and small children need a sense of security and sureness in which to develop character, said Miss Gordon Waugh, principal of St. Clement's School. She criticized the modern idea of children bringing themselves up, expressing themselves whenever they feel like it, and stressed the need of training them in ideals and giving them something to respect. The tendency today is to be guided by expediency rather than by consideration of whether the matter is right or wrong in itself. But, to train character she continued parents and teachers must emphasize the importance of honest thinking, obedience, generosity and respect for the property of others. Character is the force that enables individuals and nations to come safely through anxious moments, character formed primarily in the home she concluded.

North Carolina Islanders Mark Christmas, Jan. 5

RODANTHE, N. C., Jan. 5 (AP)—The hardy fisherfolk of this spray-swept island outpost put aside their nets today to observe Christmas. The people of Rodanthe celebrate the holiday just about as it is celebrated the world over—but they wait until Jan. 5.

The fishermen stayed at home with their families, and kinsmen from near-by fishing villages and coast guard stations drifted in for Christmas visits.

This little community on the sand banks that bar the ocean from the North Carolina sounds has observed Epiphany Eve as Christmas as far back as anyone can remember. Why the day before Epiphany is observed instead of Epiphany itself, the twelfth night or "Old Christmas" celebrated in some parts of the world, is not known.

Alberta Farmer Wins Double 'Crown' For Exhibits of Wheat and Oats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEACE RIVER, Alta.—To have achieved the unparalleled distinction of having won the crown as "World's Wheat King" five times at the Chicago International Show and on two occasions to have won the double victory of wheat and oats king—an honor never won by any other person—has fallen to Herman Trelle, of Wembley. For three successive years, in 1930, 1931 and 1932, Mr. Trelle captured the world's wheat title at the Chicago show and then because of a ruling passed four years ago by the Chicago International officials that a competitor winning the championships three times is automatically removed from competition for three years, Mr. Trelle has not competed in the wheat class at Chicago for the past three years. However, that has not prevented his winning the world's crown for his exhibits in peas, flax, rye and timothy.

This year Mr. Trelle was again eligible to compete at the Chicago show and celebrated his return to the exhibition by again capturing the double crown with his "Reward" hard red spring wheat entry and his "Victory" variety of oats. The first year he exhibited at Chicago, in 1926, he established the record of winning a double victory for his oats and wheat and in the 11 years following, Mr. Trelle has won 16 grand championships, including two "doubles" in the Chicago grain show.

The Peace river district where Mr Trelle's farm of 700 acres is located is some 400 miles north of the international border and in this richly-productive farming area are being grown the grains which, with increasing frequency, are capturing the world's highest awards. The largest grower of timothy seed in the British Empire, Robert Cochrane of Grande Prairie, farms in this district also and in 1930 Mr. Cochrane won the Chicago crown for his timothy seed.

Farmer-Laborite Sworn In

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 5 (AP) — Elmer A. Benson, Farmer-Laborite, took oath of office yesterday as Governor of Minnesota, the third member of his party to hold the position.

Buddhists Vote University In Drive for Faith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Exemplifying the determination of the Buddhist hierarchy to make itself an integral part of the new order in China, a number of measures aiming at closer identification with national affairs were decided at the annual convention of the China Buddhist Association, attended by 130 delegates from all parts of the country, during a three-day session here.

Keynote speeches urged that Buddhism should be made a living force in the national life, in war no less than in peace, and as a first step in this direction it was decided to organize special Red Cross training classes for all Buddhist monks between the ages of 23 and 45. It is hoped that this will be accepted by the National Government as a substitute for military training, to which Buddhism is opposed in principle.

Buddhist University

Far-reaching proposals for revitalizing the Buddhist faith in China were put forward. A program for raising the standard of Buddhist priests and nuns was adopted and it was decided to establish as soon as possible a Buddhist university where followers of the faith may do advanced work and research.

According to figures compiled by the China Buddhist Association the number of temples in China, excluding Szechwan, Honan, Kiangsi, Anhwei and Hunan provinces totals more than 267,000, with about 738,000 priests and nuns. Association officials claim that about half of the total Chinese population adheres to the Buddhist faith in some degree—at least to the extent of professing to abstain from what are known as the "five evils": killing, stealing, adultery, lying and wine.

Banned by Kuomintang

After having suffered a temporary setback during the nationalist revolution of 1926-27, when the Kuomintang frowned upon what was regarded as an outworn superstition and many Buddhist temples were taken over for public use, Buddhism has begun to flourish again in China during the past few years. The renasence has been specially marked in districts where famine, banditry and other calamities have resulted in economic depression.

This is a case of history repeating itself, for Buddhism has invariably reached the peak of its popularity during periods of chaos and confusion, Chinese historians record that during the troublous times which China experienced during the fourth and fifth centuries many Chinese embraced the Buddhist faith in order to evade payment of the exhorbitant taxes forced upon them by the conquering Tungus and Huns. Finding in Buddhism a safe refuge from the pressure of circumstances, they adopted it as a religion, even if its dogma and theory were at that time but little understood. Even at the present day it is not uncommon to hear of prominent Chinese officials and military leaders who, having had their fill of worldly power, retire to a Buddhist monastery in order to spend the rest of their days in quiet meditation.

Besides the China Buddhist Association there are two large lay Buddhist organizations in Shanghai —the Pure Karma Buddhist Association and the World Buddhist Association. Under the auspices of the former there is now in course of construction a library which is expected to be one of the finest in the country. Thous nds of age-old volumes of Buddhist lore will be stored there and an extensive museum of rare Buddhist relics will be established. The Pure Karma Association also maintains a broadcasting association, a temple and a lecture hall.

Besides the radio, another modern line of Buddhist attack is through circulation of religious books, tracts, pamphlets and periodicals. Free distribution of these publications is made possible through the generosity of wealthy laymen. Chinese Buddhist organizations also have sponsored publication of English translations of their canon law.

Mining Prosperity In New South Wales Reaches High Point

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The mining industry in Broken Hill, the "silver-lead mountain" in the far west of New South Wales, has never been more prosperous. Big building undertakings have been established and modern machinery has been installed on a scale never surpassed in the history of the field. Most mining fields have a limited life, but even after 50 years the richness and quantity of the Broken Hill ore appear inexhaustible.

"On present indications this great wealth-producing center, discovered when a shepherd stubbed his toe against an outcrop of ore, will continue to provide work and wages for more than 4000 men, and maintain its present population of 27,000, for many years to come.

The mine-workers are sharing in the prosperity. By an agreement entered into in October, 1935, and to last for three years, the workers are paid a basic wage of £4 10s a week plus a bonus on a scale sliding with the price of lead. When the price of lead is between £17 and £18 a ton, this bonus amounts to 5s a week, and for each £1 in the price of lead above that amount, the bonus is increased 2s. 6d. a week. The present bonus is £1 a week, giving the lowest paid mine-worker a weekly wage of £5 10s. It is not surprising that one person in every five in Broken Hill owns an automobile.

With the minimum wage and bonus arrangement, Broken Hill has emerged from the wreckage of strikes. Round-table talks now achieve most of the objectives previously sought by refusals to work. The excellent conditions may turn men to Broken Hill for employment, but union books are closed against newcomers and as only unionists can work in the mines, there is little or no opportunity for an outsider.

Farmer

© Harris & Ewing

Milburn L. Wilson
Under Secretary of Agriculture

Friend of Wallace Assumes New Job As Undersecretary

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Milburn L. Wilson, taking over the undersecretaryship of agriculture, expressed the view that the soil conservation program would become permanent.

"It represents a partnership," he said, "between the private farmer and the general public that the nation's farm lands, on which future generations must depend, will be maintained with as little impairment as possible."

Mr. Wilson, who is a close friend of Secretary Wallace, and who has spent 30 of his 52 years as farmer, farm leader and "idea man" in agriculture, said administration policies proved "we are in a pioneering kind of times."

Farm benefit payments are a sound national investment, he said, but he added some stronger form of crop control machinery must be developed.

'Exchange Teachers' Planned at Akron For Public Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Akron school officials announced recently that they will inaugurate an "exchange of teachers" with distant cities as a step forward in their educational program next autumn. Recommendation that this practice, now used in many colleges, be tried in the schools here was made by Superintendent of Schools Ralph H. Waterhouse.

The plan calls for sending teachers under contract here to teach for a year in some other city. The school board in that city would then fill the vacancy in Akron with one of its teachers for a year. Mr. Waterhouse said that Akron will be the first city in Ohio to try this plan. He said the idea tends "to relieve the provincialism that comes from employing only local teachers."

"This must not be regarded as any reflection on the efficiency of the local teaching institutions," he added. "Akron is a highly industrialized city. Its people have the viewpoints which come with that kind of an environment. It would be beneficial to the teaching staff and to the students to exchange teachers with a city where local conditions are different."

Mr. Waterhouse said he would like to see as many as 20 or 25 teachers exchanged every year.

Larger Share of Canada's Funds Demanded by British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—A royal commission will shortly consider British Columbia's claims for more generous treatment from the Dominion Government of Canada. The Provincial Government understands that this commission will be appointed by the Federal Government early in 1937, after many years of negotiation.

British Columbia asserts that nearly all the other Provinces have received larger grants from the federal treasury under the Confederation Pact than has this Province. It seeks a readjustment of the federal subsidies. The justice of the request was admitted three years ago when the Bennett Government granted it a special subsidy of $750,000,000 a year until its claims could be finally settled.

This Province has definitely rejected the proposal, advanced at an interprovincial conference in Ottawa recently, that a federal royal commission consider the financial relationship of all Provinces with the Dominion. British Columbia has no objection to such a commission considering the position of other Provinces, but feels that its own claims are unique and should not be confused with the affairs of its neighbors.

Debt Reduction Act For Farmers Nears End in Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—Termination of the farmers' creditors arrangement act at the end of the next crop year, July 31, 1937, is being forecast in informed agricultural circles here. The act provides a simplified form of bankruptcy for farmers, designed to so reduce the farmer's debts that he may remain in possession of his land.

In Saskatchewan since the act came into force there have been 1319 farmers apply for debt reduction under the act. On the average, the farmers debts totaled $11,045.56. This was reduced about 30 per cent or $3390. In addition, the average annual reduction in interest amounted to $207.

The measure was introduced by the Bennett government as emergency legislation and the authorities feel that it has done good work, but there has been no intention of leaving it on the statute books indefinitely.

Political pressure may, however, ensure that some modified form of insolvency legislation for agriculturists may replace it for several years.

McGill's Press Clippings Trace University's History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Newspaper clippings in reference to McGill University dating back to 1854, have been discovered in the university's storage vaults. The oldest one is taken from the editorials of the defunct Montreal Sun. The editorial urged the university to advertise its courses. "We have all the materials for a first-class college," the editorial states. "Unless, however, more urgent and energetic steps are taken than we so far have heard of, McGill College will soon be counted among the things that were."

This was before the coming of the university's principal, Sir William Dawson. The story down through the years shows the gradual growth in influence of the university. The clippings now form a part of the "scrap-book" which is systematically kept up from day to day with excerpts from local newspapers.

Former Leaders In Russia Face Conspiracy Trial

MOSCOW, Jan. 5 (AP)—Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, yesterday assailed three men formerly high in Soviet councils in an article authoritative sources interpreted as foreshadowing another big political trial.

The newspaper's article specifically charged Karl Rarek, former brilliant commentator for Izvestia; Gregory Sokolnikoff, former Ambassador to London, and Gregory Pyatakoff, former Assistant Commissar for Heavy Industry, with plotting to restore capitalism to Russia.

Held on Conspiracy Charge

The three are held under charges of complicity in an alleged conspiracy of terrorism and assassination inspired by the exile, Leon Trotzky.

Sixteen men, including Gregory S. Zinovieff and Leon B. Kameneff, were executed Aug. 25 after a sensational trial in which they were convicted on similar charges.

Pravda's article charged that Radek, Sokolnikoff and Pyatakoff plotted with Zinovieff and Trotzky.

Second Trial Expected

Politically-wise sources said that the attack indicated the three named in the article were slated to be outstanding figures in a second trial of alleged "Trotzkyist" conspirators, together with Gen. Kazimirovitch Putna, former military attaché at London, and M. Serebryakoff, one-time departmental head in the Commissariat of Transport.

Ever since the exceutions of Aug. 25, it had been expected that a second trial would be held soon, at which Trotzky would be an absent defendant, as at the first one.

(Trotzky and his wife are now aboard the tanker Ruth, en route from Norway to a new refuge in Mexico.)

Imprisoned Since July

Thirteen men named in the indictment which sent Kameneff, Zinovieff and 14 others to execution, but who escaped conviction in August, were expected to face this second trial. Most have been in prison since July.

Radek, closely associated with Trotzky in the early days of the Bolshevist revolution, was exiled with him in 1927, but later restored to favor in Moscow to become the most-quoted writer on the Government organ.

Australian Aborigines Appeal For Own Governmental Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Two unusual features have been associated with the debate in Parliament on a bill which proposes to transfer the control of aborigines to a board.

David Unaipon, a full-blooded native, is writing in the press vigorous and intelligent articles advocating the appointment of an aboriginal control board composed of men outside the government service, and Mark Wilson, another genuine native (one of four remaining at the Point Pearce Mission Station in South Australia) have been visiting Parliament interviewing members with the same object.

"Hasn't Proved Itself"

Mr. Wilson is supplying members of Parliament with material for their speeches on the bill. He said to one legislator—"The present system of control has now had 100 years to prove itself and it hasn't."

Mr. Unaipon charges the present and past Governments with "a complete lack of understanding and sympathy in regard to the aborigines."

Supporting his view that the board should be composed of natives, Mr. Unaipon said otherwise there was a danger that its members might become protectors of the Government and its interests rather than of the aborigines. Mr. Unaipon is regarded as the spokesman for Australia's 50,000 full-blooded aborigines.

Vocational Training Needed

A mission station, on the lines of that conducted by the South Australian Government is actually a government settlement, contends Mr. Unaipon. Although there is some religious teaching at the government stations, the whole control of the aborigines, he says, should be in the hands of sympathizers who have a deep understanding of them.

"There are schools for the native children at the settlements," explains Mr. Unaipon, "but when the pupils leave they are without prospects or outlook in life beyond ordinary station work. They are not given definite training as craftsmen.

"I would prefer that places where the natives live should not be looked upon as government settlements. Governments do not understand the attitude of the aborigines and are not sympathetic.

Not Seeking Equality

"If the Government wants to show sympathy now the best way would be to hand over control to men such as those in the Advisory Council of Aborigines, and the Aborigines' Friends' Association who have longer experience and are more sympathetic than public servants who have had merely clerical training. My people and I will be bitterly disappointed if the bill is passed in its present form."

Mr. Unaipon does not favor the suggestion made in some quarters that the aboriginal population should have a representative in Parliament. "I do not ask for social equality or position for my people," he says, "but for the opportunity to live our own lives in the best ordered conditions possible. I do not wish, either, that native artisans shall compete with white men and cause resentment by trade unions. There are other directions in which they can be employed. Several already have their own small dairy farms and the fishing industry offers a great opportunity."

Stratford Festival Drew Big Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, Eng.—The Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon made a profit of about £12,000 in the 1936 season compared with £9000 in 1935. At the head of the box office list last year was Theodore Komisarjevsky's production, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and his production of "Lear" was at its head this year.

These facts were announced to the Birmingham Repertory Playgoers' Society when Mr. Komisarjevsky lectured to it on "Producing Shakespeare."

Experimental work in a commercial theater where the managers were afraid of risk was not worth while, Mr. Komisarjevsky said. The necessity was not plenty of money, but plenty of public, and if that plenty of public would come to the theater, as in Russia and Germany, the theater would exist—not a commercial theater, but a real, proper theater where people came to learn something.

Subsidy for Art and Drama Sought in British Commons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Cabinet ministers, musicians, actors and actresses were among those who met in the House of Commons here recently to discuss the formation of a Music and Drama Committee within the House with a view to obtaining state recognition and assistance for these arts.

Members of both Houses of Parliament promised to support a bill sponsored by the League of Audiences in which it is proposed a permanent commission for promoting the arts of music and drama be set up, provided with adequate funds from national sources. Eight commissioners would be appointed by the crown, one of these being a member of Parliament responsible to the House of Commons.

Experiment and Research

By advice and grants or loans it is proposed the commissioners should assist music and drama in such a way as would be least likely to prejudice private enterprise. They would conduct inquiries, experiment and research and collect and publish information in regard to music and drama and promote and develop instruction by aiding schools or other educational institutions.

"The path of music in this country is not an easy one," Capt. Victor Cazalet, chairman of the meeting declared, in speaking of his experience in trying to promote opera.

"When we give a seven or eight weeks' season of international opera at Covent Garden," he said, "although every ticket is sold every night, and although charges are considered by many to be excessively high, it costs £20,000 more than we can possibly take."

High Expenses Unavoidable

"I always wanted to be able to give a cheap night at Covent Garden," Captain Cazalet went on, "with the best possible singers and orchestra and charge not more than 7s 6d for any seat, but that would cost £1000 to £1200 a night in addition to what is taken."

The same thing, Captain Cazalet said, applies to orchestral concerts. A concert given at the Queen's Hall, London, can practically never pay. It may just cover expenses if the leading artist is not paid too high a figure. To keep a permanent orchestra of some 50 to 60 instrumentalists throughout the year would cost a minimum of £25,000 to £30,000 a year.

Fine Field in Canada

"The British musician is often to be found playing, not inside the Queen's Hall, but outside in the street," declared Mr. Gillie Potter, famous vaudeville star, addressing the gathering on behalf of the unemployed British musician. He said he felt that such a bill as was proposed would enable British musicians and composers to come into their own again.

The clause in the proposed bill which granted power to assist the presentation of British music and drama overseas, whether in the British Dominions or not, was welcomed by the Earl of Bessborough, late Governor General of Canada.

During his five years in Canada, Lord Bessborough said he had found the Canadian people were longing for British drama and British music. Unfortunately, it was impossible for private enterprise to give it.

Cultural relations between the Dominions and Britain, Lord Bessborough said, were going to play an increasingly important part and there was no better way of keeping the Empire united than by cultural relations through music, drama and other arts.

"Let us not neglect the music-maker in this country till it is too late" was the warning note sounded by Sir Hugh Allen, professor of music at Oxford University. "We shall soon have one institution only through which music will reach the people and that is the B. B. C. But if our orchestras are drifting out of work, this will have a serious effect on the B. B. C. itself, because," Sir Hugh maintained, "we cannot possibly keep a high standard of play if we have not a high standard of musicians."

Canadian Furniture Makers Oppose Gain In Imports From U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Imports of furniture from the United States to Canada since the reciprocal tariff agreements of Jan. 1, 1935, have increased 160 per cent, according to a bulletin recently published by the Furniture Manufacturers' Association. The bulletin charged that this increase in imports is detrimental to the Canadian furniture industry.

Although the index figure for general employment in industry has advanced from 91.8 per cent in October, 1931, to 109 per cent in October, 1936, the employment in the furniture industry has dropped from 98.2 per cent to 87.3 per cent during the same period, it was pointed out. The output of domestic furniture has increased 6 per cent as compared with 15 per cent in general business.

Further difficulties have been encountered in the industry in the rapid increase in the cost of raw materials, certain types of lumber having advanced 40 per cent in price, and certain types of mirrors 15 per cent.

Church of Pilgrim Father In England Needs Repair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DONCASTER, Eng. — Scrooby Parish Church near here, the church in which William Brewster worshiped and taught before sailing with the Pilgrim fathers in the Mayflower, is once more in need of repair. Some years ago, through the efforts of Senator J. S. Frelinghuysen and other friends in the United States and England the fabric of the church was restored and the chancel paved with York stone.

The Rev. H. C. B. Stone, the Vicar, has just issued an appeal to friends on both sides of the Atlantic who are interested in preserving this Pilgrim relic, for £250 to repair the interior of the church.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

If you agree to show them to friends, we'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. Send 25c to postage. American Mills, Dept. L-13, Indianapolis.

PROFITABLE spare time work for women. Old established company offers Monitor readers special opportunity for quick income and financial independence. Take orders for Janelene Dresses, Lingerie, direct from factory to wearer. Unusual values. Advance styles. Liberal commissions. Chance to get own dresses free. Sample outfit furnished Write fully Janelene, Inc., Dept. 617, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes; Electrolux; near church, subway. Endicott 2-1483.

BEDDING

COMPLETE line in stock. Mattresses, Innersprings; made over, rebuilt; quilts recovered; slip covers; upholstering. BEEKMAN, 129 E. 116th, N. Y. C. Harlem 7-8080. Phone, estimate.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St. New York City Plaza 3-3311

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and Tables rented for New Year's Tel. CAP. 3633. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. Also finest custom-made cloth coats with or without fur trim. Suits, cruising outfits, evening wraps, etc. 345 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. PE. 6-2370

FUR COATS—A reputable fur house located in the wholesale fur district offers you choice quality fashionably styled fur coats at a guaranteed saving of at least 25% to 50%. No obligation to buy these most unusual values.
"Buy in Confidence—It Pays"
CHARLES H. MORRIS
329-330 Seventh Ave., New York City
Seventh Floor (corner 29th Street)
Open Daily until 6 P. M. LO. 5-4047

Local Classified

United States and Canada

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 508 Lexington Ave. (52nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (154th); nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C. Un. 4-8242.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSERY governess; two children, 4 and 6; young, experienced, cheerful, dependable; love, understanding of children, good English, written references essential; kindergarten training desirable but not necessary; excellent conditions and remuneration. Write fully experience, age, nationality. Write Box H-47, Suite 1506, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

NURSERY governess, N. Y. C., 2 year child; must be young, cheerful, cultured, experienced in training of children; write, stating age, experience, etc., Write Box N-9, Suite 1506, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, well furnished, centrally located, full or part time. Phone Murray Hill 2-2221.

PRACTITIONER'S office, mornings until 1 o'clock. Suite 1501, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City. PE. 6-4818.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—5 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d, New York City.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

FLORIDA—Modern six room bungalow, three bedrooms, double garage; excellent condition; good residential section of Orlando; $4500. R. H. Mansfield (Owner) Tavares, Florida.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all new inner-spring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD-HEWITT, COM. 7862.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Northbrook Courts, Apartment 606—Large room in two-room apartment; use of furnished kitchen; across from church. Call after 6. Columbia 7230.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLORED man wishes position, cook-houseman; private family; best references. Phone Ed. 4-7469, 243 W. 139th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh, Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-34, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTIVE housekeeper for large home or institution; or as companion for elderly woman; references. Georgie Scranton, Madison, Conn.

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SINGING Correct diction, speaking; private-class. ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie. Col. 5-5348, or 334 W. 56th, N.Y.C.

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TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston.

European Local Classified

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Do You Want Accommodation—
FLATS, ROOMS OR HOUSES
for the Coronation or otherwise? If so, you have only to write your requirements to the Service Bureau, 114 Fulham Rd., London, S. W. 3, Telephone Kensington 3836. Personal interest and recommendation. Staff supplied. Tours arranged.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 23 Saunders St.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CLEVELEYS, LANCS.—Public and private apartments; board residence; garage; overlooking links; close sea and shops. MRS. J. T. CLARK, "Dunholme," 12 Kingsway.

EASTBOURNE—Miss Beasley, 63 Ringwood Road. Tel. 4440. For quiet rest or change. Near sea and buses. Terms inclusive.

BOARD & RESIDENCE WANTED

CROYDON, Purley District—Gentleman wishes to be received as Paying Guest amongst Christian Scientists preferred, with unfurnished room(s) if possible. Write Box M-2080, BCM/CSM, London.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SUSSEX—Happy home life for children requiring special care and individual teaching. MISS BARNES, The Red House, Ashacre Lane, Worthing. Phone Swandean 461.

COOKED MEATS

MOUNTFORD'S The Cooked Meat Shop 13, Bucknall New Rd., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

HOUSES FOR SALE

CLEVELEYS, Lancs.—Freehold house, all modern conveniences; 3 bed, 2 sitting rooms; near Christian Science church; £650. Apply Blackburn & Co., Solicitors, 13, Preston St., Fleetwood.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FORRES, MORAYSHIRE. Rescot Guest House—Every comfort, hot and cold, Vi spring mattresses; secluded garden, garage; beautiful wood and river scenery; winter 4½/- p. w. MISS FORSYTH.

POST VACANT

CAKEMAKING and TEAROOM routine. Vacancy occurs in January for young pupil in lady's unique cake shop; six months' thorough training under expert. An pair. Good home with young society; post offered or found after training. The Gingerbread House, 68 Green Lane, Northwood, Middx.

POST WANTED

GENTLEWOMAN travelled with sons at college desires post as mother's help, companion help or assist matron in schools. Box W-598, BCM/CSM, London.

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Russell Square, London, W. C. 1, England
In the heart of London; few minutes of British Museum, theatres, buses, railway stations and Tube; constant hot and cold water. Every comfort. 7/6 bed, breakfast, bath, light, attendance; or weekly with all meals from 3 gns.
Night Porter. Garage opposite.
Telegrams, "Abbotell-Westcent, London"

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD WIMBLEDON HALL
(East Cliff)
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff. 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 3½ gns., Spring 3½ gns. Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff S. M. Hurspeal.

BOURNEMOUTH
EAST CLIFF Lynton Court
Next door Christian Science church. 46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room; safe grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. G. HOBSON.

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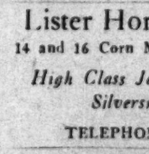
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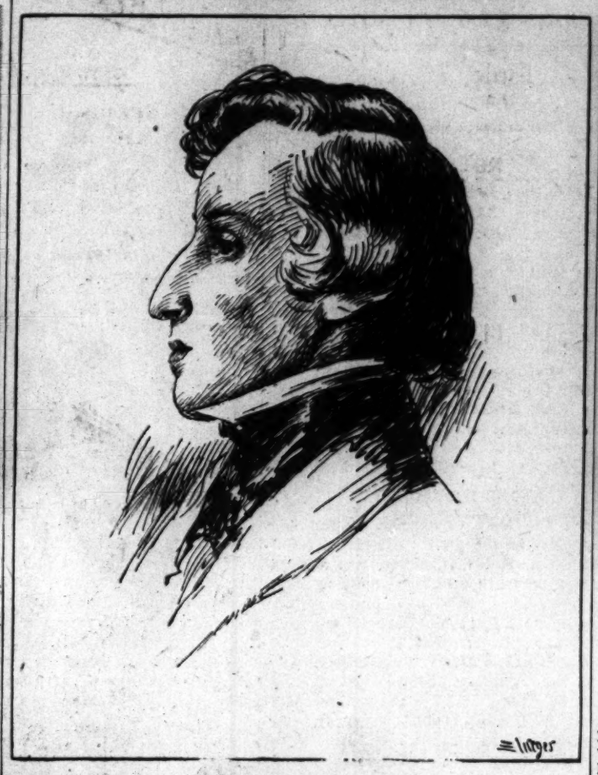
Lines About Leaders–51



Frederic Chopin

(1809-1849)

FREDERIC CHOPIN has been called the poet of the piano.
He was born in a distinguished but poor family of Poland.
His father taught French in a high school of Warsaw.
The child grew in an atmosphere of warm affection and culture.
At an early age, he discovered the existence of the keyboard.
And the keyboard became a thing necessary to his happiness.
At 8, Frederic was asked to take part in a charity concert.
He sat at the piano and played as readily as a bird sings.
When the family returned home, his mother asked him:
"What do you think the audience liked best in you, dear?"
"The beautiful lace of my collar," he answered with pride.

* * *

FREDERIC'S father allowed him to leave college at 17.
A lovely little room under the roof was furnished for him.
There he acquired the new style that would thrill the world.
The boy was occasionally invited to improvise on given themes.
Once, when he had been playing at Court, the Prince asked him:
"I wonder why you always look upward when you compose?
Can you see notes up there in space, tell me, my friend?"
Frederic knew not why he did that; he only knew it helped him.

* * *

THE year 1829 was the starting point of Chopin's career.
He had been invited to play at the Imperial Theater of Vienna.
At the last moment, he found something apparently distressing.
The orchestra had not been able to decipher his Variations.
He met the situation by improvising a whole program.
Public, artists and critics could not conceal their surprise.
Everything was new about his work, both substance and form.
That strange, stirring music had never been heard before.
When he left Vienna, a crowd escorted him to the stagecoach.
His first concert in Warsaw carried the audience off its feet.
"Every single note sounded like a bell," someone wrote.
All agreed to declare him the greatest composer in Poland.

* * *

CHOPIN had just arrived in Paris when Warsaw was captured.
His grief burst into tortured impressions on the piano.
Then he mingled amid the throngs and enjoyed his solitude.
Shortly after, a new musician stepped upon a Paris platform.
A profound silence descended as his hand touched the keyboard.
Then slowly arose from the piano a voice new to everyone.
It was the pure song of life, the essential word of the heart.
The next morning, Chopin answered his doorbell many times.
He was bombarded with invitations, and requests for lessons.
Then working, inspiring, productive years joyfully unfolded.

* * *

ON a dark, winter day, the musician wrote home to Poland:
"I am going to live in the most beautiful spot in the world."
His great friend, George Sand, had invited him to Majorca.
And the exhilarating atmosphere of the South renewed his muse.
In 1848, he settled in London with his three famous pianos.
But he happened to cross Paris again, and Paris kept him.
A day came when the composer felt he was going to pass on.
"You will play and I shall listen," he whispered to a friend.
Hearing that Chopin had gone, Schumann was deeply touched.
He wrote that "the soul of music had passed over the world."

* * *

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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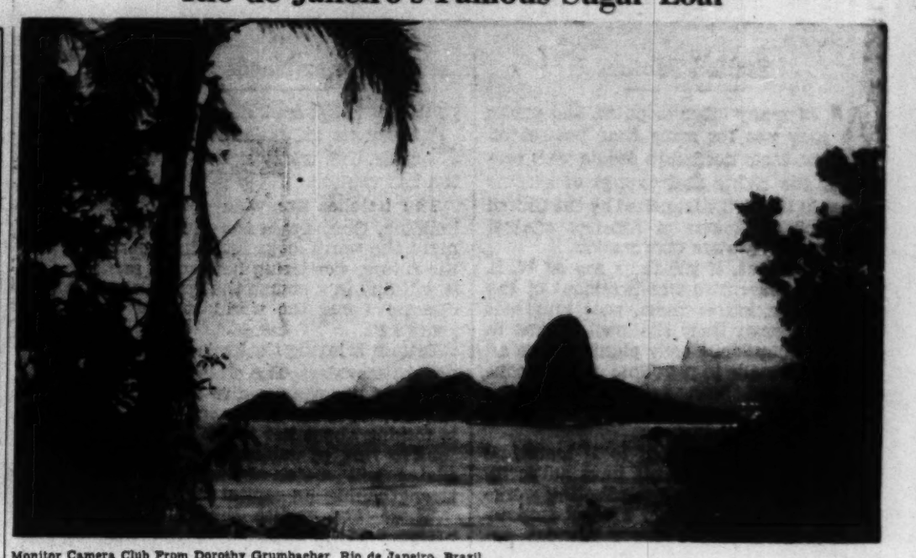
Rio de Janeiro's Famous Sugar Loaf



Monitor Camera Club From Dorothy Grumbacher, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

A View Across Guanabara Bay

Sunbonnet Sue

Studies In the Psalms

No. 41 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 81

A Vintage Hymn

(A Psalm of the Period of Solomon and the Temple)

The grape harvest in the land of Canaan was, and is, an important part of the year's activity. Among the northern tribes, whose main sustenance was derived from the "three sisters of Palestine," the grape, the olive, and the fig, the time of the gathering of the grapes was an occasion for great rejoicing and a special festival.

There is little question that the term "upon Gittith" in the instructions to the musicians, refers to the Gittoth or wine presses; and the three psalms so designated, the eighth, eighty-first, and eighty-fourth, according to modern commentators, belong to the joyous period of the grape harvest.

True to the recognition of thanksgiving and gratitude so deeply entrenched in the understanding of the singers of Israel as the first step to blessing, this song opens with a joyous call like a flourish of trumpets:

> Take a psalm, and bring hither the timbrel,
> The pleasant harp with the psaltery.
> Blow up the trumpet in the new moon,
> In the time appointed, on our solemn feast day.

Proceeding, as if God Himself were speaking (v. 6), the psalm recounts the gracious kindness of Jehovah toward His people, His deliverance of them, and His law against strange gods. He laments the stubborn indifference which hinders the prosperity He longs to bestow upon them, an echo of the familiar lament of Moses: "Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked."

The testimony here presented against the spiritual blindness and indifference of man is summarized in the words:

> Oh that my people had hearkened unto me,
> And Israel had walked in my ways!

But the gracious promise is expressed in the words:

> Open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'I'm in the Business'

ONE of those foolish but, nevertheless, very entertaining games, similar to "Knock, Knock, Who's There?" that have swept the country, is the game called "I'm in the Business."

The person starting it says, "I'm in the business."

He is asked, "What business?" He replies, for example, "The ship business."

The second person then asks, "How's business?" The other may reply, "Just keeping afloat."

There are infinite variations. For instance, it might be as follows:

"I'm in the business."
"What business?"
"The poultry business."
"How's business?"
"Fowl" (Foul).

It is surprising how this inconsequential little game can stimulate a lagging party. — Katherine S., Madison, Wis.

Control of Speech

If you are moved very much to speak, then be silent for a while.—Leo Tolstoy.

Children's Corner

The Fir Tree That Wouldn't Change

Once upon a time there was a fir tree that lived beside a maple tree, an oak tree and a poplar tree. Now the fir tree had, of course, leaves like all fir trees—little narrow, short green leaves that looked very much like needles. But, alas, the fir tree did not like its little sharp needle leaves.

"Oh, dear," it said, "What would I give to have broad, beautifully shaped leaves like those of the maple or oak or poplar!"

Just then along came a squirrel, so the fir tree said,

"Oh, kind squirrel, can you tell me how to have broad, flat green leaves like the maple or oak or poplar? I do not like these little needle leaves at all."

"Chip—chip—chip!" answered the squirrel, "who ever heard of such a thing? Indeed I can't. What's more, if you had been intended to be a maple or an oak or a poplar you would have been made like that at first." And the squirrel ran off in disgust.

Along came a woodpecker.

"Oh, woodpecker!" called out the fir tree, "Can you please tell me how to change my little needle leaves to broad, beautiful leaves like those of the maple, or oak or poplar?"

"No, I'm afraid I can't," answered the woodpecker. "But I'll tell you what I will do, I'll ask all the creatures of the forest about it and maybe they'll be able to tell me, then when I come back I'll let you know," then the woodpecker started to tap on the tree looking for insects under the bark.

Every day after that the fir tree hoped the woodpecker would come back and tell it how to change its needle leaves for beautiful, broad flat ones. At last the days began to grow cold, and still the woodpecker did not come. The flowers began to fade, the farmer gathered in his grain and fruit and vegetables. Then one morning the fir tree looked over again, longingly, at the maple, the oak and the poplar trees. It could scarcely believe its eyes—their green leaves had changed to red leaves to yellow leaves to brown leaves.

"Oh—oh!" gasped the fir tree. "They are more beautiful than ever—oh, if I could only change my little needle leaves into leaves like those, how glad I should be—if I only could!"

Every day it looked at the beautiful colored leaves on the other trees and longed to be like them. Then one night there came up a big storm of wind. In the morning the fir tree looked over to again admire the leaves, but—they were gone.

There wasn't a leaf on the maple tree. There wasn't a leaf on the oak tree. There wasn't a leaf on the poplar tree. Each tree was naked and bare, with only its branches showing.

The fir tree could scarcely believe its eyes. It was afraid to look down at itself, in case its leaves too would be gone. But, at last it did, and its little needle leaves were all there just as before.

"Oh, I am so glad! So glad!" laughed the fir tree.

Just then it heard a noise. Something was hammering on a near-by tree.

"Oh, it's the woodpecker," said the fir tree. "I don't want to see him."

"Well, here I am back again, I suppose you thought I was never coming!" and the woodpecker started to run up the trunk of the fir tree. "But I am very, very sorry to tell you that none of the forest creatures could tell me how to change your little needle leaves into broad, flat leaves like the leaves of those other trees. I'm terribly sorry but—"

"Here I am, back again," said the woodpecker.

"Well you needn't be," laughed back the fir tree, "for I no longer want to change my needle leaves into flat, broad leaves no matter how beautiful they are. I want to keep my own little green needle leaves that stay on me all the year round."

"Good for you!" laughed the woodpecker. "That suits me too, for where would the little squirrels hide from their enemies or the birds like myself and the chickadees, who stay here all winter, if it were not for the trees that had needle leaves and keep them on all winter—those bare trees would not help us then."

In Lighter Vein

Cheaper?

The young Scot, after a period in London, had returned to his native village with his bride. A little later he met his Uncle Donald.

"I hear ye hae got an English wife," the old man commented sourly.

"Aye, uncle!"

"What does she dae?"

"What do you mean exactly?"

"Can she sew on your buttons or knit your socks?"

"N-no!" the young benedict admitted.

"Mebbe she's a gran' haun wi' a bannock."

"She can't cook, uncle, but we can afford a servant lass to do that. But she has a voice! You should just hear her sing."

"Sing!" snorted the old worthy. "Man, could ye no hae gotten a canary?"—Tit-Bits.

—Tit-Bits

Visitor From Country: "Mind you, I've never been in an elevator before, but will you take me up to the Ladies' Winter Woolen Department?"

On Her Own Head

He: "Fifty dollars for a hat. It's a crime!"

She: "Never mind, dear; the crime will be on my head."

Kitchen Crash

The Jones family had a maid who seemed very heavy-handed and awkward. She was always breaking things.

Once the city experienced a slight earthquake. Pictures were thrown down, and furniture and crockery rattled about. During the tumult the mistress went to the head of the stairs and called down in a patient, forebearing tone:

"Well, Liza, what are you doing now?"

Customer

With a grinding of brakes the London bus pulled up. But not before it had bowled over the old gentleman.

After a moment the man sat up and looked around him. "Where am I?" he asked, still dazed.

"'Ere y'are, guvnor!" said a smart hawker in the crowd, "Map o' London, one penny."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

The Only Thing

A hopeful candidate in a Boston suburb called on an amateur gardener who was engaged in a futile search for his garden tools.

"If your neighbors in this constituency return me—" he began.

"It will be the first thing they've ever returned in their lives," said the amateur gardener.

Canny

Persistent Borrower: "Sir, I've been to the bank and won't ask you for money. They've fixed up a note, and I'll get it from them just as soon as you sign the note!"

MacTavish: "Ah, I'll tell you what I'll do! You get the bank to sign the note and I'll lend you the money myself!"

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Canning

A WOMAN who makes unusually good pickles of various kinds offers to can pickles for others at a price of 25 cents an hour for the work. She does the canning either in her home or in the home of the patron; and she finds more work than she can do during the fall season.

She sells pickles that she has canned through the fall and winter months. The business started in a small way is becoming large enough to employ two helpers during the canning season.—Ella H. H., Muncie, Indiana.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Add to difficult jobs that of the poet who has to write his spring sonnets in the winter time.

Bible Arithmetic: 6 (Pilate), plus 7, (Calvary), minus 2 (malefactors), times 5 (stone), divided by 5 (right), equals 11.

Letter Changing: Hair, hail, fail, foil, fool, wool.

What Is the Circumference?: 615.75 (plus) feet. Since the side of the square is equal to the diameter of the circle, multiply 196 by pi.

Fun With Antonyms: Entire—incomplete; lenient—strict; wealthy—indigent; blithe—somber; inclusive—extraneous; proemial—ultimate; lasting—transitory; prior—subsequent; premature — belated; hidden — revealed.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Unsung Hero

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

A quick, self-forgetful act brightened a recent Sunday afternoon for at least one observer at the lagoon which reflects the classic majesty of the Lincoln Memorial.

On fine days this wide expanse of water is a favorite resort for children with toy sailboats, and the snowy sails of the little craft invariably add to the beauty of the scene. On this Sunday afternoon, a little negro lad was included among the young mariners who sought favoring winds. In some way the child lost his balance while trying to guide his boat, and fell into the water.

Although the lagoon is comparatively shallow at all points, the accumulated slime on the sloping concrete near the edge made it difficult for him to regain his footing; and his struggles pushed him farther into the water.

Before other bystanders could decide what to do, a young man in immaculate attire dashed into the pool and carried the boy to safety. Then, disregarding all thanks, he rejoined a companion and walked quickly away with his wet trousers flapping in the chill breeze.

Thus another unknown was added to the long list of minor, unsung heroes.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Those who think cryptograms are difficult should try the job referred to in today's cryptogram.

ZYY XW YVUUVTSRX QWPO XNZX WU XNM KWMX JNW NZO XW JIVXM NVO OKIVHP OWHHMXO VH XNM JVHXMI XVGM.

Bible Arithmetic

(On Mondays and Tuesdays this feature is based on citations of current study.)

To the number of letters in the name of the one before whom Jesus was accused —— add the number of letters in the name of the place where Jesus was crucified ——; subtract the number of malefactors who were crucified with him ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of that which was rolled away from the sepulcher ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the side of the ship on which the disciples were directed by Jesus to cast their nets ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, change HAIR to WOOL in 5 moves.

What Is the Circumference?

A square measures 196 feet on each side. What is the circumference of the largest circle that can be drawn in this square?

Fun With Antonyms

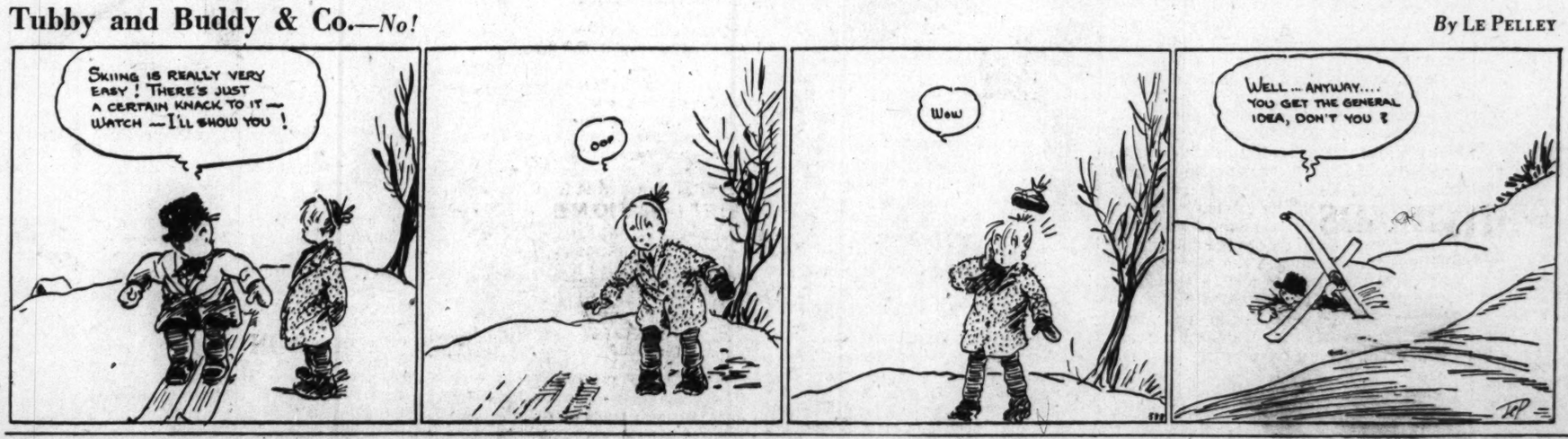
Today we have a list of words with their antonyms. As usual, the first has been checked for you. Try the others.

1	entire	revealed	
2	lenient		
3	wealthy		✓
4	blithe		
5	inclusive		
6	proemial		
7	lasting		
8	prior		
9	premature		
10	hidden		

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No!*

By Le Pelley


SKIING IS REALLY VERY EASY! THERE'S JUST A CERTAIN KNACK TO IT — WATCH — I'LL SHOW YOU!
OOH
WOW
WELL... ANYWAY.... YOU GET THE GENERAL IDEA, DON'T YOU?

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Stranger Returns an Icy Stare*

By The Hagers

THE OTHER DAY I CAME HOME LATE. A STRANGE DUCK STOOD BY MY SIDE GATE.
I SAID TO HIM, "HOW DO YOU DO! AND, SIR, WHAT CAN I DO FOR YOU?"
THE STRANGE DUCK ANSWERED NOT A WORD. JUST THEN BUD DUCKLING'S VOICE I HEARD:
"WHY, UNCLE WADDLES, DON'T YOU KNOW YOUR VISITOR IS MADE OF SNOW?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Stalled Motors

AS IN many labor disputes, the public may not for some time possess all the facts needed to decide with certainty the rights and wrongs of specific issues in the strike launched by the United Automobile Workers of America against the General Motors Corporation.

For instance, if the facts are as W. S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of the corporation, states them, that hundreds of men began their sit-down strikes in various automobile body plants before an effort was made to negotiate or after conferences had been assured, the labor group would seem to have put itself in a bad light at the start.

On the other hand, if local managers of General Motors plants have authority only to "discuss" matters affecting working conditions but either are not empowered to grant better terms without approval of the home office, or are not willing to do so, there can be little hope of effective bargaining by employees except with the heads of the corporation. This is the assertion of Homer Martin, president of the motor workers' union.

Fortunately there is recognition by the company—just announced by Alfred P. Sloan, its president—of the underlying right of collective bargaining by employees. The differences exist in interpretation and application of that right. Is it collective bargaining, for example, when workers submit their grievances through an employee representation system or company union but the right of decision rests solely with company officials? Or is it necessary for collective bargaining that employees be represented by one union which demands the sole right to speak for workers?

The public knows that automobile manufacturing has been a conspicuous and pleasing example of an industry that has brought down the prices of its products and made them available to increasing millions of users as technological progress made this possible. It has a general impression that skilled and semi-skilled workmen in the motor industry have drawn relatively good rates of pay—when they were employed.

But the public also may incline to agree with the union that a minimum wage scale for protection of the lowest-paid workers would be desirable. And the average motor-using family will get a shade less enjoyment out of its shiny new machine if it feels that that car is the product of an assembly-line pace that cannot be maintained long by many workers. Nor is it even good business if the public seems now to profit by the labor of persons it will later have to support if they are underpaid or overdriven.

Within these limits of information, the public has some qualified and effective voice in the ultimate result of motor strikes in the United States. The public knows, too, that it does not like to be deprived of vehicles it is ready to buy nor to be made to pay an unnecessarily high price for them because of disagreement and lost time among the men who make them.

Beyond that, the remedies and the settlement lie within the particular range of information of the participants in the dispute. It is to the interests of both sides to come to an early and reasonable understanding. The Government can be of some service perhaps as a mediator and through the functions of the National Labor Relations Board for determining, as by plant elections, the actual desires of the employees. But more than anywhere else the powers of a right and fair decision rest with the leaders of the corporation and the union. Is it too much to ask of them that the negotiations be carried on with candor, consideration and, yes, even good will?

Who Is the Heir?

IF FOR any reason George VI were to vacate the throne of England before an Act of Succession were passed, it is doubtful whether any monarch could ever again rule legally and constitutionally in Britain. Such is the opinion of recognized authorities on the situation arising out of the fact that the King and Queen of Great Britain have two daughters, and two daughters only.

In real estate, the elder of two daughters has no prior claim over the younger: the estate has to be equally divided. Where an inheritance is of such a nature that it cannot be divided, as, for example, the title of a barony capable of descending in the female as well as the male line, the title goes into abeyance. The case of the earldom of Cromartie, in 1893, indicates that the same rule holds for higher titles as well as for a barony.

On two occasions, it is true, the daughters of an English king have succeeded to the throne in the order of their age. But this affords no true parallel, for neither Mary and Elizabeth, daughters of Henry VIII, nor Mary and Anne, daughters of James II, came to the throne by virtue of hereditary right. They ruled in consequence of an Act of Parliament.

In all English history and English law, therefore, it is doubtful whether there is anything that suggests that the Princess Elizabeth, as the elder daughter of George VI, has a prior claim to the throne before her sister, Princess Margaret Rose. There is thus obvious need for a new Act of Succession, for without it the Crown would be held by a doubtful title, and if this were so, no valid act could be passed whereby this doubt could be removed.

Sea Power Needs a Rudder

THE pen that sank more ships than all the guns at Jutland has been cast aside. The treaty signed at Washington has expired.

The hatches are wide open on naval building. Once again the race is on. Tonight the world looks into the muzzles of the future, wondering how much security it will find in a course that parallels that disastrous one the world steered thirty years ago.

Britain is laying the keels of two dreadnought monsters. The other principals in that now historic five-five-three partnership are wheeling grimly into line. Japan is forging about her island empire a defensive ring of submarines. The United States will match Britain's move for strengthening its capital class.

Those who realize the defensive supremacy of its isolation in the Western Hemisphere have reason to ask whether the American navy is justified in building much beyond its present scope.

The navy is spending money in a big way; laying down everything from submarines to battleships to build an "adequate navy." Adequate for what? To defend the American coast lines? The present fleet—allowing for replacements—is more than adequate for that. To wage a foreign war? Not if the good neighbor and non-entanglement policies express American desires.

What navy officials have defined as "adequate" is a navy second to none; in other words, a fleet adequate to command the seas. Is this what American statesmen and American citizens want? Or is there official confusion on this important point? A big navy policy does not altogether harmonize with a good neighbor policy. Not in this modern world, where navies are getting bigger and neighbors are getting nearer.

An expanding navy without specific policies to define its purpose is more of a menace to the peace of the nation and its neighbors than a big navy whose size is proportioned by its apparent needs. The danger of letting naval policy outrun national policy is that naval expansion produces commitments beyond those to which national policy would ordinarily go, such as fortifications, fueling stations and repair bases beyond reasonable defensive limits. Once navy policy begins to wag national policy, there is no end to the "vital interests" a nation is called upon to defend.

The point is, a navy without a guiding policy is like a motor without a brake. It keeps on spending—and expanding. For that reason it is not surprising that the admirals are still a cable-length ahead of the State Department in deciding the scope and influence of the naval establishment.

Mr. Mellon's Gift

OFFERS of such magnitude as that which Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury, has just made to the United States Government are seldom extended to any country. Now that American art museums have developed into definitely useful educational institutions, the influence of which extends to all public school children and a host of the adult lay population, Mr. Mellon's gift becomes immediately an important contribution to national culture. Not only in the Athenian centers of large cities, where the country's art students have toiled together for a few years, then sent their hardiest to study at Fontainebleau or Rome, but in all the thousands of small towns American people are interested, today as never before, in what are known as the Fine Arts.

Conditions which have induced European collectors to part with great treasures have enabled American purchasers to obtain works of masters, the study of whose paintings or sculpture at one time necessitated a voyage to galleries in Paris, or London, or Florence, or Rome. Now, for a complete study of the French or Italian painters, the European must visit the United States. Even before the outburst of Spain's current conflict, the tale of Goya and of El Greco could not be concluded without a trip to the New World.

When Mr. Mellon began collecting, under the guidance of his friend, Henry Clay Frick, whose generosity is commemorated in a New York museum, he took a long aim, for the collection he is offering the American public is strong with great signatures.

In addition to the gift of the paintings and of a building planned to house them, to cost between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000, Mr. Mellon has announced his intention of establishing an endowment fund to meet the expenses of administration entailed by salaries of a director, secretary and curators, and for future acquisitions. If the future acquisitions are kept to the high level of the group which forms the museum's nucleus, Washington will in time probably have a gallery on its way to equaling the famous galleries of Europe. As it stands, the Mellon collection can hold its own among private collections and it outstrips many of the public collections in the United States. Wise expenditure will be an important obligation on the part of those appointed to the task of increasing the number of works. Economy and care are commendable even in the purchase of great masters.

In Palestine

Book News of the Day

TWO new books about Palestine present marked contrasts. PALESTINE ON THE EVE—on the eve of what, does not transpire—by Ladislas Farago (London: Putnam. 10s. 6d.), is a kind of hasty sequel to Mr. Farago's adventures in "Abyssinia on the Eve," which caused quite a sensation. "Palestine on the Eve" will not cause a sensation. But it is vividly and objectively, if rather superficially, written and appears at an opportune moment when Palestine, although just through the strain and stress of the six months' strike which Mr. Farago describes, is still much in the public eye owing to the activities of the Royal Commission, which is once again trying to find a way out of the perennial problem of Jew and Arab.

Mr. Farago himself is a Jew and is therefore to be congratulated not only for the impartial way in which he has set out the Arab point of view but for his candor in discussing certain aspects of Zionism. He is, however, not always entirely accurate and his background is sometimes at fault—as, for example, when he declares that Colonel Lawrence during the war "realized the danger that the (Hedjaz) railway implied for his plans and therefore he had it destroyed." Actually, Colonel Lawrence deliberately refrained from completely destroying the railway because he wanted the Turks to fritter away their energies in trying to keep it open.

It is also unfair to leave the reader with the impression that the Hedjaz railway today stops short at Maan simply because the Bedouin continued the destruction begun by the soldiers during the war. Another, and perhaps more potent, reason is that there has been no incentive for the Arab authorities to keep the railway open, because after the war the British and French held on to the rolling stock and the Arabs were, as they still are, too poor to replace it.

From the realistic objectivity of Mr. Farago, the Jewish-Hungarian journalist, we may turn to the subjective moralizings of Mr. St. John Ervine, the Irish critic and playwright, in A JOURNEY TO JERUSALEM. (London: Hamish Hamilton. 10s. 6d.). If Mr. Farago omits to tell us what Palestine is on the eve of, Mr. Ervine scarcely bothers about either Jerusalem or his journey.

"A Journey to Jerusalem" consists mainly of a string of rather pointless digressions, with vast citations from Mr. Ervine's favorite authors and numerous excursions into history and legend, in the course of which he rejects the virgin birth and gratuitously revives scurrilous ancient gossip about Jesus, his mother, Joseph and members of their family. This part of the book will distress many of Mr. Ervine's admirers, who will look forward with pleasure to their favorite's return from Jerusalem in a happier frame of mind than that in which he appears to have accomplished the outward journey.

G. L.

North . . South . . East . . West

Tenancy and Resettlement

By Frank L. Perrin

STUDENTS and observers throughout the United States are keenly interested, it is discovered, in both federal and state plans having to do with the effort to relieve the condition of indigent farm tenants as well as somewhat more independent equity owners and squatters occupying unproductive lands and squalid houses. Because of the means which must be employed in this undertaking, the problem presented is not the same as that to be dealt with in the larger cities in removing slum dwellers to residences more modern and more habitable. But in both these problems there enters, as must be realized, the uncertain equation of human prejudice, plus the unascertained quality of human pride, never entirely absent, no matter what the conditions.

In America there exists, now as always, that nomadic tendency which may be an inheritance from generations long forgotten. It is as persuasive and compelling among many of those who seek a livelihood on farms as among those who take to the open road without a definite destination, hoping to be sheltered and fed along the way. This tendency has not, I assume, been greatly changed in a generation or in a century. There are those who shun establishment, who indulge a false sense of freedom in respectable vagrancy, as it were. The means of expression vary, it is true, according to circumstances, conditions and tastes. Just now it is most respectably indulged by those who travel in questionable comfort and luxury in trailer caravans, migrating to southern regions in winter and to the cooler north countries in spring and summer. There are none to question this assumption of the right to go and come as desired so long as no obligation for support is imposed upon the favored communities.

* * *

But now comes the itinerant farm tenant to lay his problem on the table and demand for it the serious consideration of a public already under a heavy tax burden. As I remember him and as I knew him in earlier years in the Middle West, he is not a desirable financial risk. He was, in those days, entirely irresponsible. He was in no sense a builder. He traveled and seemed to enjoy the path of least resistance. He became, both to the landowner and the community, a liability.

Now this was not because of any injustice imposed by the owner or his neighbors, or by any system of credits or regulations. The tenant usually found it easy to profit, at least in some degree, from the industry and foresightedness of those upon whom he imposed. His code prescribed and taught the unwise doctrine of getting something for nothing. Because of this he left behind, when departing to seek new pastures, a trail of uncollectable obligations.

But despite this somewhat discouraging record of past performances, it is not insisted that some practical method by which a prevalent condition quite unsatisfactory to those chiefly concerned, as well as to the public generally, cannot be devised. Much has been written and said in criticism of what is known as absentee landlordism. And yet it has not been shown that it is illegal to possess lands which one cannot himself till, or that it is usurious to collect rents or exact a share of crops from farms operated and occupied by tenants. Such arrangements for sharing might in most cases be made profitable to both landlord and tenant by reasonable and unselfish co-operation.

* * *

It is to be proposed now, if announced plans mature, that the people, through some agency or department of government, underwrite contracts for the purchase of farm lands by those commonly referred to as sharecroppers. The experiment, undertaken at wholesale and without modification, is expensive and almost staggering in its proportions. A responsible government, backed by the power to borrow upon the faith and credit of capital and industry, would be dealing with those who, in the main, have proved themselves almost wholly irresponsible.

There is need now for the restoration of depleted soil rather than for opportunity for greater waste caused by neglect and unwise cultivation. There is no promise that the sharecropper, raised to the dignity of proprietor, would display any great interest in improving a farm in which he possessed an equity which has cost him nothing more than an indefinite promise to pay. Generous Uncle Sam should take counsel with those who have dealt honestly and justly with the farm tenant in seeking to find the answer to a common problem.

As the 75th Congress Convenes

Coronation Cake

THERE will soon be another coronation, and, ah! we wonder if it will approach the splendor of our first. Impressions become blurred in the course of twenty-five years, especially if one is very young when they are received, but certain emotional experiences are deep enough to survive more than a quarter of a century.

We had profound respect and even a grave sort of affection for Edward the Peacemaker, but he seemed rather remote from our daily life and never intruded his personality in any way into such consequential activities of rearranging the furniture in the dolls' house or making Marguerite a new hat. Marguerite was our "lady" doll whose French name had been bestowed upon her in the hope that she would retain her superiority complex. It cannot be said, however, that either the new King George or Queen Mary left our toy box entirely undisturbed.

Marguerite was the first one to "suffer a sea change into something rich and strange," and, bitter as the recollection of that change is, even at this distant date, it is mitigated somewhat by the memory of her appearance when her name was changed to Mary and the title of Queen added, with proper ceremony. No longer was she clothed in girlish blue muslin, with a wide sash and waist-length curls. She had been royally arrayed in purple velvet, the faded remains of a pincushion. Her yellow hair had been bound up into a knot, and upon her head she wore a golden crown skillfully manufactured from paper bands.

She wore rows and rows of pearls, furtively purloined from a box labeled, "Christmas Tree Ornaments." She was a reproduction to be proud of, if the various coronation souvenirs were anything to judge by. And surely they were. The china egg cups which occupied the first section of the penny stall, the mercerized handkerchiefs, the enameled mug "for a good girl," the threepenny pencil boxes, were confirmation enough. Then there were the colored pages of the Illustrated News. We admired and believed them all—until—the day on which their Majesties arrived in town.

Had our simple faith in justice been less firmly rooted the consequences might have been more serious, for it was our loyalty to Marguerite alias Mary which finally overcame adult opposition to our taking her along with us to view the royalty. Blurred by the intervening years and their innumerable occurrences, memory, as we have indicated, fails to recapture the original emotion which we experienced on beholding our sovereign and his consort during their provincial travels of those coronation months.

Uppermost, however, was bleak and crushing disillusionment. They were not in the silks and velvets, the pearls, the ermine, the satins, nor even in the gold crowns of the egg-cup and pencil-box portraits. King George wore a dark suit, and Queen Mary actually wore—we looked no farther—a hat! Sadly we regarded Marguerite-Mary's paper crown. Sadly we turned away.

But no coronation is without some reward for the labor involved. When the solemn service was being conducted at Westminster, in that great city of London which we hoped to see some day, we were duly "coronated" with silver medals, which the Mayoress of our town pinned onto our pinafores, on the lawn of Greystones School. That was a day to remember. Not only did we receive medals, but what was even more important, and almost as infrequent, a gift of sweets—sugar-coated almonds and gum drops! And, to complete the festive day, to our customary "tea" of bread and jam and cocoa, some benevolent donor had added a rare treat—for each scholar a slice of cake. It was our first coronation, and perhaps we may be forgiven if somehow we gathered the impression that the King was crowned with cake.

PEARL P. STRACHAN

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Wallpaper Edition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent edition of The Christian Science Monitor I read the story anent a wallpaper edition of the Daily Citizen of Vicksburg which was found at Heathsville, Va.

I have a copy of this wallpaper edition in my possession, dated July 2, 1863. Of this issue there were only four copies printed. The type was set by the Confederates; but before the paper was printed General Grant took possession of the city.

The Northern soldiers printed the four copies on wallpaper, with the type as already set, and added a footnote of their own, dated July 4, 1863. My uncle was an officer in the First Division of General Grant's Army, and procured a copy.

M. T. DOOLEY

Boston.

The Wide Horizon

Peace Plan—1937 Pattern

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

IS IT not an exaggeration to say that a thrill of new and heartfelt hope swept across France when President Roosevelt pronounced his historic words at the Pan-American Peace Conference:

"Can we, the republics of the New World, help the Old World to avert the catastrophe which impends? Yes, I am confident that we can!"

Echoed and re-echoed throughout the country by the press and over the radio, the President's address produced an enthusiastic and surprisingly persistent response. French official circles and French public opinion alike have retained a faint but stubborn spark of hope that Roosevelt's words will not remain mere words, but will be the beginning of a new era of world peace based on the common democratic ideal of "freedom and security for the individual," which, as the President said, "has become the foundation of our peace."

It might as well be stated plainly and at once, however, that this new hope which has taken root in France is in part at least based on a misconception. The vast majority of the French masses read or heard only excerpts from the address at Buenos Aires, translations of those passages in which the President condemned dictatorships and eulogized democracy and republican institutions.

The more responsible newspapers, perceiving this mistake, have endeavored to correct it. Numerous articles have been published pointing out that it would be erroneous to deduce from Mr. Roosevelt's oration a sudden reversal of the prevalent trend toward neutrality in the United States. Even these articles, however, contain significant signs that their authors, for the most part well-informed French observers of international affairs, cling to hopes of a further American initiative in support of peace. The passage of time has not entirely dispelled the unusual commotion—one might almost say the suppressed excitement—caused by the President's words in French governmental quarters. Indeed there is abundant evidence that the New Year is destined to see an intensification of France's efforts to give genuine form to one of the favorite expressions of the present Popular Front Government: "the effective solidarity of the three great democracies—France, Britain and America."

* * *

Behind these efforts to bring about a rapprochement with England and the United States lie the elements of a new French plan for world peace.

Briefly, the plan is this: President Roosevelt's declarations hold out the hope that America, though it obviously will not enter into any positive obligations for the preservation of peace in Europe, may before long be ready to envisage negative co-operation. The project adopted by the Pan-American Peace Conference proves that the United States has already realized the advantages—and in fact the necessity—of collaborating with neighbors more distant from New York or Washington than are London and Paris, if peace is to be preserved.

This being so, the French are asking, can it be so very long before not only the United States but the Americas as a whole take the next step of concluding that if a policy of refusing to trade with belligerents can help to preserve peace in the New World, it can be equally helpful in the Old World?

Now, it so happens that "the three great democracies"—extending this term to include all the American republics, the British Empire, and France's Colonial Empire—control the vast majority of the world's raw materials. If these three great sources of raw material were closed to prospective belligerents—and they knew it unequivocally in advance—then, so the supporters of the new plan reason, they would be obliged to renounce their intentions of making war.

Such is the plan, in its bare essentials: France, Britain and the United States, followed by the other American republics, would invite all other countries to join them in reaffirming the renunciation of war contained in the Kellogg Pact, and declaring their determination of refusing all economic assistance to prospective belligerents.

* * *

Here, however, is the rub—at least as far as France herself is concerned. In the eyes of the French Government, such a plan would have to be directed, not indiscriminately against both parties to an eventual conflict, but against the aggressor nation. Whether America and Britain would agree is uncertain.

Moreover, the plan raises all sorts of other difficulties. What about Germany and her demand for colonies? The proponents of the new project reply that it would be possible to work out a scheme whereby Germany, and all other countries, would have unlimited access to the democracies' sources of raw materials with possibly some pledge that these raw materials be used for peaceful purposes only. There would have to be a system of international agreement to end the present armament race.

Obviously, such a grandiose peace project is open to all sorts of objections and would encounter many formidable obstacles. But at least it has the merit of offering a working basis of discussion from which some practical plan may be evolved for giving real effect to President Roosevelt's words at Buenos Aires, and proving that democracy does hold out new hope, in an effectual form, for the preservation of world peace.